

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

Edward Miall  
Publisher

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 247.—VOL. V.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1845.

PRICE 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL:—	IRELAND .....	726
Holiday Excursions. No. VII. The Prophet's Office Declined .....	THE WEST INDIES .....	726
717	THE ELECTIONS .....	727
The New German Reformation .....	PROGRESS AND EFFECTS OF THE RAILWAY MANIA—NEAR APPROACH OF THE CRISIS .....	727
717	DEATH OF MRS. FRY .....	728
CONGREGATIONAL UNION 719	LORD ASHLEY AND THE CORN LAWS .....	728
RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE 720	STATUTES IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT .....	728
THE HARVEST .....	THE POTATO DISEASE .....	729
722	RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE 730	
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ..	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .....	730
722	TRADE AND COMMERCE ..	730
EVERYBODY'S COLUMN ..	ADVERTISEMENTS .....	731
723		
POSTSCRIPT .....		
723		
POLITICAL ARTICLES:—		
Summary .....		
724		
Famine—its Teachings 724		
Mr O'Connell and the Dissenters of England 724		
POLITICAL RUMOURS ..		
725		

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

#### No. VII.

#### THE PROPHET'S OFFICE DECLINED.

AWAY! let us be off into a new district! We have been lingering about on ground merely defensive and apologetical. The air of it may be well enough for a temporary change—soft and balmy, but somewhat enervating. We notice that they who habitually breathe it, grow to a certain flabbiness of texture anything but imposing. Their eyes give forth no fire—their hands hang down listlessly by their sides—their knees tremble—and their gait is unsteady. The region, we confess, does not suit us. Give us something bolder—more abrupt—more bracing! We love the beetling headlands of truth, standing far out into the boundless sea—the narrow and precipitous pass between impending heights—the summit of a mountain, gained, not without labour and difficulty, whence the range of vision is gloriously commanding, and where the breeze is pure, cold, and stiff. Life is worth nothing but as a struggle. Vegetation of mind, where the atmosphere is always humid, and generally stagnant, becomes luxuriantly rank—its growth is healthier where oftentimes the gale sweeps over it, and it does brave battle with the tempest. What, if some of its leaves—half-withered in such case as they generally are—are torn off, and whirled away before the storm—it strikes its roots deeper into the soil which nourishes it, and hardens into that consistency of fibre which fits it for the most testing service. Away, then, to higher ground!—we have sojourned in the vale long enough.

Oh! 'tis a grand thing to be placed in trust with some great providential mission—to be summoned forth from the ordinary field-work of life by an unmistakable voice from heaven—to be set apart to the execution of any one of those signal purposes which, here and there, in intervals of ages, mark the intervention of the Supreme, and shift the world's centre of gravitation—to be employed upon ends towards the accomplishment of which all events are, under wise direction, shaping themselves—to be constituted the living interpreters of that speech which the revolutions of the times are addressing to mankind—to herald to coming ages, and generations yet unborn, truths inseparably associated with their freedom, progress, and happiness—'tis surely a post of distinction which none but the mean-spirited and the abject would decline to occupy, if offered to them. The prophet's office may be one quite out of joint with the prevailing tastes and habits of the external world—but the prophet's spirit is an enviable one, though all society should conspire to hiss him off the stage. All men come hither to do something—to all classes their appropriate work is appointed. But it can only happen once in the lapse of two or three centuries that either individuals or classes should be called to the discharge of duties which may serve as the winding up of the world's social and moral mechanism for hundreds of years yet to come.

Such a mission as that to which we have referred is one involving as awful a responsibility as the honour which it confers is exalted. Men may refuse the distinction—but they do so at their own peril. History has spoken to but little purpose if it have not impressed upon our minds the conviction, that for those, be they individuals, or be they extensive sections of society, who decline the spe-

cial work to which they have been obviously summoned, the heaviest judgments are kept in store. Jonah-like, they flee but to be overtaken by the tempest. Usually the trust is not taken out of their hands merely, and made over to others, whom they have regarded with contempt—such a release from obligation some men have sunk low enough to consent to without regret—but the very name, the reputation, the influence, the power for usefulness, the favourite projects, the future prospects, of such classes, wither, shrivel up, and crumble into dusty nothingness. When they will not be what they are bidden to be, they are not allowed to be what they would fain reserve themselves for. The "Go up higher" which is declined, is succeeded by "Go forth from the room, and give place to your betters." Men never put themselves into a more provokingly offensive attitude, than when they excuse themselves from accepting a proffered commission, the high importance of which confers peculiar honour. He who when courteously invited to be the private secretary of royalty, asks rather that he may be employed in the scullery, may imagine himself to be a pink of modesty, when he is only the *ne plus ultra* of meanness. Of course he misses what was condescendingly proposed to him—and, ten to one, does not gain what his groveling ambition preferred. The snob is dismissed the service altogether, as unworthy of the lowest office in the palace.

For a length of time past, the conviction has been gaining faster hold upon us, that Providence is summoning that class of men who have been taught the spirituality of the kingdom of Christ, to concentrate their chief strength upon an effort to work out the emancipation of His church from spiritual thralldom. To us, all passing events trumpet forth the same note of warning. We may be mistaken—and we have no wish to be regarded as infallible. But how happens it that, throughout the civilised world, almost every commotion clearly has its origin in the alliance of the church with the civil power? How does it come to pass that in Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, and our own colonies, simultaneously with Ireland and Great Britain, the grand topic of dispute is nothing more than an incident, involving in itself the "question of questions?" Why, have we not seen, in the preceding two years, that men of all parties, or of no party, may strive to hush the controversy into silence, and that only to be foiled? They have no sooner unloaded their arms, and hung them up as ornaments over the mantel-piece, determined to enjoy their ease, than they are alarmed by some new ecclesiastical aggression, and are compelled, in spite of their resolutions, to take them down again, and use them in self-defence. Church-extension threatened them for awhile—and Scotland came forth gallantly to the rescue. Puseyism made a descent upon us, and we were scared into temporary action. Then came the Factories' Educational clauses, and we rose up *en masse* to contend for our homes and altars. There was the disruption of the Scottish Kirk, which fired us with momentary hope, and gave to the world a testimony in favour of the voluntary principle which no sneers could underrate. The Maynooth bill followed—the Endowment of the Irish Catholic priesthood is in prospect. Does any man in his senses mean to affirm that the concurrence of these remarkable events is not significant? What lesson do they teach us? What message of duty convey to us? Upon what controversy do they force us? What principles and truths do they compel us to fall back upon? Here then, in these events we have a message from heaven—and each, as it occurs, rings into our drowsy ears a solemn warning, that the time is come for us to be up and doing on behalf of the church's liberation from thralldom.

We greatly fear that the Dissenters of this age mean to decline the mission proffered to them. Some under political pretexts, others under religious, and almost all under some pretext or other, shirk the duty to which they have been summoned. Union, it seems, is the grand desideratum: with politicians, union with the Liberal party—with the religionists, union of all evangelical denominations. Sir Culling Eardley Smith actually calls for a suspension of the operations of the Anti-state-church Association. Strange that men, good men, should take such pious pains to put themselves in the wrong! When was it ever lawful for men to shut their mouths against evil? The legal association of the church with the state is

either opposed to the mind of Christ, or it is not. If it be opposed, who shall dare to give warrant to those who see it to be so, to smother the light that is within them? Why is that light given them? to put into a candlestick, or to hide under a bushel? And what can that union be worth, which demands this inversion of the rules of duty? The policy of man cannot prosper against the clear intimations of God. The union which requires this compromise cannot be effected. It may be simulated—it never will be realised. All previous attempts in this direction have come to nought. Presently, Providence will permit some new aggression upon the purity or peace of the church by "the powers that be"—and the superficial union, the seams of which are now clearly visible, will be rent asunder. The suppression of truth can never become the basis of an agreement upon which Heaven will smile.

We believe we must return to the subject in another article.

## THE NEW REFORMATION.

The progress of the new reformation in Germany far exceeds the most sanguine expectation, and promises to confer the greatest blessings on the Catholic population of that extensive country. The pastor Ronge is looked upon with a jealous eye by the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and by kings in general, "perplexed with the fears of change," but the people enter heartily into the cause. The modern Luther is received by them everywhere with open arms. At Ulm, Stutgard, Mannheim, Heidelberg, and latterly at Frankfort, his arrival was welcomed by immense crowds, and his march through the different states is described as resembling more the gorgeous triumph of a conqueror than the journey of a Christian minister. But the most important point of all remains to be noticed. The riots at Leipsic had given great uneasiness to the government of the King of Saxony, and as these were supposed to have been caused by the excitement connected with the new religion, the Chambers of that kingdom, on their assembling some days since, proposed to appoint a committee to take into consideration the whole question of German Catholicism, as promulgated by Ronge. A committee, after some discussion, was accordingly appointed. They were not long in making their report, and we are gratified to learn that it is so liberal and satisfactory. The report enters into the state of the question, and the progress of the new doctrines, as well as other opinions, not immediately connected with church affairs. "The movement," it says, "which has taken place in the whole of Germany, has been followed by a series of events which could not fail to interest every thinking mind, as well as the governments of the various countries in which they occurred. One of the most prominent of these occurrences is the separation of a considerable number of Catholics from the Roman Catholic church, and the formation of a German Catholic church, the communities of which are continually increasing in various parts of the country. This new church is not only different with regard to its dogmas and church organisation from that from which it has separated itself, but also from all the other churches and communities of Germany, professing, however, at the same time to be a Christian church." The report then recommends the government to decree the following temporary regulations with regard to the German Catholic church and its communities, adding some additional points for future consideration:—

"1. That in all such places where, in consequence of the great number of German Catholics or other local circumstances, the allocation of a particular place of worship should become necessary, the use of an evangelical church should be permitted to the new community, with the exception, however, of the permission of ringing the bells of that church, &c."

"2. The doctrines preached by the ministers of the new church must not militate against the constitution of the state."

"3. The ministers of the new church are permitted to perform in their communities the ceremonies of baptism, marriage, and burial, on the condition, however, that a Protestant clergyman be always present on the occasion, but that the latter shall not be obliged to afford his attendance."

"The committee is of opinion that, considering the circumstances, and in order that these temporary regulations should be the more effectual, the ministers of the German Catholic church ought to be allowed to perform in their communities the ceremonies of baptism, marriage, and burial, having only to indicate the same to the resident Protestant divines; and that with respect to marriages, the former should only perform the religious ceremony."

"The committee points further out the following two objects for the future consideration of the Cham-



ber and the ministers—viz., first, whether the members of the new church will have to continue to pay in the meantime church rate to the Roman Catholic church? Secondly, whether they will continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as before the separation?"—*Sun.*

**RONGE, THE GERMAN REFORMER.**—The *Frankfort Journal* of the 11th states that, when the Abbé Ronge left Worms he was accompanied by nearly two hundred persons; that, when on the point of embarking at Gernsheim, he was insulted by a crowd of both sexes, and that the women showed more animosity than the men. M. Ronge, however, escaped in his carriage. The merchants of Worms, who had accompanied him, took shelter in a yard, intending to wait for the evening boat to return to Darmstadt; but they were pelted with stones, and obliged to fly for their lives. One person had his head cut open. Upon embarking in the evening they were again attacked. An old man was knocked down by a stone, and severely injured. One of the party retaliated, and struck one of the aggressors, which was the signal for a general attack. The fanatic crowd, headed by a police agent, rushed upon them, and severely beat the person who had struck the blow. The journal from which we quote adds, that "but, for the timely interference of the gendarmes, the affair might have terminated fatally."

The German reformer, Ronge, has expressed the intention of visiting France, and the French government have informed him that he may come as a private individual, but will not be suffered to perform his new culte.

**CONGRESS OF PROTESTANT PRINCES.**—The *Rhenish Observer* states that very shortly a congress of all the Protestant princes of Germany will take place, in order to consult on the best means for restoring and consolidating the order in that church, so seriously threatened by Rationalists and Radicals.

The *Frankfort Journal* mentions that a whole parish in Silesia, having unanimously embraced German Catholicism, considered that, according to law, the village church belonged to them; but when they were on the point of commencing divine service they were interdicted by the authorities, aided by several gendarmes. The name of the village is Jerschendorf, near Neumark. On the 1st the people celebrated the anniversary of the publication of Ronge's letter to the Bishop of Treves, declaring that the attempts to repress the reformation would now prove vain.

A writer in the *Scotsman*, describing a late meeting of the reformers at Frankfort, says:—

We were anxious to discover what class of the population took part in these demonstrations, and, in September last, attended an ordinary Sunday meeting of the Reformed Catholic congregation of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It was held in the great hall of the Hotel de Hollande, and presented an extraordinary spectacle to one accustomed to observe ordinary German churches. We were informed by the members that it consisted of above six hundred souls, of whom we saw more than five hundred actually present, and of these about four-fifths were men between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, the remainder were women and old men, and a few young lads. Their dress and appearance indicated that they did not belong to the aristocratic nor to the poorer classes, but to the middle class of Frankfort citizens in all its grades; and we have been assured that the composition of the congregation in other localities is more or less similar. The whole of what we call the mummery of the Roman Catholic worship was dropped, and prayer, praise, and preaching, formed the exercises of the day. If this portion of the people continue to adhere to the cause, it is clear that the new reformation wants nothing but organisation and positive principles, in accordance with the public mind, to render it at once stable and important.

**CONVERTS TO ROMANISM.**—We have authority for adding to the list of recent converts to Romanism the name of Mr Leicester S. F. Buckingham, the author of "Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots," who was received into the Roman church at Oscott about the end of last month.—*Morning Post.*

**ANOTHER PERVERSION.**—OXFORD, Thursday evening.—Mr Frederick Rogers, fellow of Oriel College, and late Craven and Vinerian scholar, has resigned his fellowship. Mr Rogers obtained a first class in *Literis Humanioribus* in Easter term, 1832. Three other individuals of Mr Newman's congregation at Littlemore have seceded, and have been received into the Roman church, at Oxford. Dr Gentili, of Leicestershire, officiated.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA.**—For several months past an impression has prevailed in this country that the support given by our Indian government to idolatrous rites had been, or would speedily be, withdrawn for ever. We regret to find, from a communication of the Rev. J. Peggs (who has done so much to rouse Christian feeling in England against this strange and shameful anomaly), that this impression is erroneous, and that the natives are taxed by the supreme authority in India, in order to provide funds for temples which would otherwise fall into ruin, and which have already lost their sanctity in the eyes of the natives. This is such a refinement of scrupulosity in adhering to "pledges," real or professed, as we cannot understand, and it deserves to be again brought under the notice of both the British people and their legislature.—*Notts Review.*

**MORE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF POPERY IN IRELAND.**—It has been intimated to us, on authority which we are not disposed to question, that it is the intention of her Majesty's government to dedicate the quit-rents of this country to the building and repairs of the [Roman] Catholic places of worship, from the next year inclusively.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

**TITHES ON SALT FISH IN SCOTLAND.**—It is hardly so well known as it ought to be that, amongst the exactions levied for the support of the kirk, is one in the shape of tithes on fish; an odious instance of which is to be seen in the five per cent. exacted by the minister of North Leith on all fish entering the port. The worst feature of this impost is, that it falls principally upon the poor fishermen of the Shetland Islands, who have, from the scanty profits of their perilous occupation, first to pay their own ministers in Shetland, and then to pay again to a minister having the second best living in the whole country, and resident three hundred miles from their homes. We understand that vigorous efforts are now making, by which, we trust, this iniquitous impost will be successfully evaded for the future, and its injustice and hardship so clearly established, that the minister will see the propriety of renouncing his claim, or the government the necessity of abrogating the law. Messrs John and Archibald Peterson, of Leith Walk, brought a cargo of fish to this market in August last, and, instead of bringing the vessel to Leith, or any place within the power of the minister, they discharged her at Granton pier. The plan has proved completely successful, and the Norma has arrived at Granton with a second cargo of seventy or eighty tons. We trust that the Leith Dock Commission or the magistrates will give this matter their attention, and see the necessity of immediately using efforts to get this tax swept away, otherwise it will tend, with other causes, to injure the trade of the port.—*Scotsman.*

**CHURCH RATES, ST ANDREW'S PARISH, NEWCASTLE.**—The Rev. William Dodd, incumbent of St. Andrew's, read a paper on the 9th inst., at a vestry meeting, in which, after pointing out certain needful repairs and restorations, the cost of which would be £400, he offered to subscribe £100 himself, and to procure £100 among his friends, on condition that the other £200 were raised—not by the voluntary contributions of his churchgoing parishioners, but by the imposition of a rate on Churchmen and Dissenters alike. The reverend gentleman expressed a hope that the Protestant Dissenters of St Andrew's would accede to "this moderate proposition," seeing that they had "the same legal right and interest in the parish church as himself, or any other parishioner," and "many of them, he believed, contemplated a return to the established church, by themselves or their children, as by no means an impossible event." It is quite as possible, however, that the Churchmen of St Andrew's, the incumbent included, may (by themselves or their offspring) secede from the establishment, and, therefore, by parity of reasoning, they should now contribute to the repair and restoration of Catholic and Dissenting chapels!—On Wednesday last, at noon, there was a meeting of the parishioners, to take the proposal into consideration; the Rev. W. Dodd in the chair. The reverend incumbent opened the business by stating the terms of his proposal, and appealed to his parishioners not to permit the fall of the most ancient edifice in the parish—a structure which had survived the shock of seven hundred years. Churchwarden Taylor moved that a rate of one penny in the pound be granted, and the motion was seconded by Churchwarden Nixon. [The vestry being now crowded, and numbers being unable to find admission, the meeting was adjourned to the school-room.] The Rev. Mr Banks, Mr Bradburn, Mr Teale, Mr E. S. Hills, Mr Shepherd, and others, having spoken against the rate, and a hostile amendment having been moved, there was a show of hands, by which the original motion was rejected. The churchwardens then demanded a poll, and votes were taken forthwith. At the close, on Wednesday, the numbers were:—For the rate, 73; against it, 275; majority, 202. The poll was resumed on Thursday morning, and the Church party came forward with more alacrity; but the Voluntaries were equally active, and maintained their majority, the numbers at the close being as follows:—For the rate, 279; against it, 483; majority, 204. Yesterday morning the poll was reopened at nine o'clock. The churchwardens made a moving appeal to Churchmen, assuring them "they might yet save the rate, if they would;" but they would not. At two o'clock, therefore, in the afternoon, the "compulsory" party gave in, the numbers then being:—For the rate, 337; against it, 582; majority against the rate, 245. The Voluntaries afterwards held a meeting (the Rev. R. Banks in the chair), and passed votes of thanks to those who had polled against the rate, to the press, and to Mr Banks. They also resolved to resist all future attempts to impose a rate. The Rev. Mr Dodd, we understand, expressed himself, at the close of the contest, in terms of admiration of the zeal displayed by the Dissenters, and contrasted therewith the apathy of Churchmen. He would never (he said) initiate another contest, but leave the churchwardens to their responsibility.—*Gateshead Observer.*

**SIR C. E. SMITH ON THE POLICY OF DISSENTERS.**—As a matter of curiosity, and in order that our readers may contrast the sentiments with those not long since advocated by the writer, we give the following extract from a letter to the *Patriot* by Sir C. E. Smith:—

You and I believe that the State should not be connected with the Church: it is our duty to avow this opinion: but it does not follow that it is our duty to promote it in a specific way; it does not follow that it is our duty to operate, by means of societies organised for that object. We have a perfect right to do so; but it is optional whether we should do so or not.

May I, then, assign one or two reasons for pressing on the Christian men at the head of the Anti-state-church Association, the question of suspending operations (at least) for the year 1846.

1. Evangelical Christians from all the world are to be invited to London next June, to promote union. Will

not our friends regret that they should see our streets placarded with notices indicative of disunion?

2. Evangelical churchmen wish to join us, but naturally feel pained at the same men who seek their connexion maintaining a methodical and severe attack upon an institution of which they cannot, as yet, doubt the expediency.

3. The union of Christians upon the basis of a frank, full, and mutual brotherly recognition, is a command of our Lord. He will assuredly bless obedience to it. If thoroughly carried out, it will solve other questions. No one can read the seventeenth chapter of St John's gospel and doubt that the visible and unreserved union of Christians is to have a wonderful, an unprecedented, effect on the world's destiny. It will assuredly throw light on all questions of church and state.

On these three grounds, then, let us try to promote the postponement of the establishment question, at least until a fair trial shall have been given to our efforts after union. I believe that our doing so will evoke a generous determination in thousands of churchmen and clergymen not to be behindhand with Dissenters in manifestations of affection. If I should be mistaken, and if it should prove that the pious portion of the clergy are more ready to fraternise with Oxford than with Cheshunt college—with the successors of Laud than with the representatives of Matthew Henry—if it should prove that they are more anxious to retain a proprietorship in the population than to obey the Saviour's solemn injunction to his disciples, "to love one another," in that case, bitter as will be the disappointment of my hopes, I shall no longer be entitled or disposed to argue for the suspension of the establishment controversy. Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

Bedwell park, October 16. C. EARDLEY SMITH.

**A "GENTLEMAN" SENT TO PRISON.**—The following case was decided by Mr Hardwick at Marlborough-street Police-court, on Thursday. A Mr Henry Hughes Onslow, of Queen's-row, Brompton, was convicted of a series of ferocious assaults on a police constable, and on several private individuals. The accused was understood to be a gentleman in rank, although a ruffian in conduct. The defence was, that "he was so much under the influence of drink as to be wholly unconscious of his actions." The magistrate observed—the defendant was in the station of a gentleman, and his education and position in society ought to have taught him the duty and propriety of submitting to the law, and of abstaining from committing assaults on those who were in the performance of their duties as public officers. The law gave him power to dispense with a pecuniary fine in the case of assaults on constables. This power he should certainly avail himself of, and at once send the defendant for one month to the House of Correction for the assault on the police constable. He should further fine the defendant £5 for each of the assaults on the three other witnesses, or, in default of payment, two months' additional imprisonment for each fine. The report states that "the defendant appeared astounded at the decision."

**HOW TO SELL GAME WITHOUT A LICENSE.**—It is stated in the London and some of the local papers, that the Duke of Buckingham has given to his tenants on the Avington estate, near this city (Winchester), the right to kill game on their respective farms. Our contemporaries, when heralding forth his Grace's excessive liberality, should not forget to mention that an increased rent is charged for the game boon. However much the tenants may gain by the permission to kill the game they feed, his Grace can be no loser. Suppose that his estate at Avington and Easton consists of two thousand acres of land, which is let to four farmers, and that every farmer pays an additional rent of £20 each for the permission to shoot over his farm. His Grace would thus receive £80 per annum for his game on these four farms, a sum much more than he could have obtained under the old system of keeping hired keepers, and supplying licensed dealers in game—to say nothing of the expense of keepers and the occasional prosecution of a poacher. The Duke of Buckingham has made a good bargain, and sells his game to much greater advantage than heretofore.—*Hampshire Independent.*

**ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT ST PHILIP'S CHURCH, STEPNEY.**—About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday night, during the performance of divine service at the new church at the back of the London hospital, the congregation was thrown into a state of the utmost alarm by a sudden crash, which led to a supposition that the galleries were giving way. An instant rush was made to the doors, and such was the eagerness for escape that the railings of the stairs gave way, and several persons fell outward. This circumstance greatly added to the excitement which had been previously created, and the alarm was terrible. Several severe contusions were sustained, and two persons had to be removed to the London hospital—one, whose name our reporter did not learn, suffering severely from the fright and pressure, and the other from compound fracture of the thigh bone. Dr Godfrey, of Mount place, White-chapel, was instantly in attendance, and recognised in the woman with the broken limb a poor creature named Potter, seventy-six years of age, upon whom he had operated five years previously for growth in the jaw-bone, of which he had to remove a portion. The age of the patient and the extent of the injury rendered her position very precarious. When the alarm subsided it was found, on inquiry, that the crash which led to the fearful rush was occasioned by the falling of a heavy weight in the clock case during one of the still and solemn pauses in the ceremony; but the alarm in the first instance was such that few stopped to inquire into the cause, as all were actuated by a desire to secure their personal safety.

**BLOCKADE OF THE CITY.**—The thoroughfare of Temple bar will remain closed until the 29th inst.



## CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

## MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

The Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union of Ireland and Wales commenced its sessions on Tuesday morning, at Manchester, in the spacious school room attached to Grosvenor-street chapel. Mr John Burnet, of Camberwell, presided as Moderator of the assembly. The number of ministers and delegates present was upwards of 500, including Drs Vaughan, Raffles, Campbell, Halley, Redford, Winter Hamilton, and Massie; Messrs Binney, Tidman, J. A. James, Thomas James, R. Fletcher, Thomas Smith, M.A., W. H. Stowell, Thomas Scales, F. A. Watts, Parsons of York, Pridie of Halifax, Stratton of Hull, and other leading ministers, from most of the English counties; also Mr S. Morley, of London; Mr E. Baines, of Leeds; Alderman Kershaw, Mr Graves, and other gentlemen of Manchester, Liverpool, and the metropolis.

The first business of the session, on Tuesday morning, was to receive a paper prepared by Mr J. A. James, of Birmingham, upon the present state of the Independent denomination in England. The object of the paper was to suggest an inquiry into the causes affecting the religious prosperity and advance of the Congregational body. It appeared, however, to be the general opinion, that the estimate which it presented of the actual state of things, was more unfavourable than is warranted by facts. A very interesting discussion arose, in the course of which ministers from different parts of the kingdom made encouraging reports of the success which had attended their labours. Ultimately, it was referred to a committee, to frame a resolution embodying the results of the discussion, the further consideration of the project being postponed till the May session. To refute the notion that Congregationalism had lost ground, at least in the more populous districts, Mr Edward Baines, of Leeds, mentioned the fact, that whereas, in 1801, the sittings in the places of public worship belonging to the Congregational body, in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and part of Cheshire, were but 38,022, the population being 975,000; in 1843, the sittings were 125,325, the population being 2,208,000; so that the increase of chapel accommodation had exceeded, in proportion, that of the population. Add to which, that, at the former period, there were few Sunday-schools connected with these places of worship; in 1843, the Sunday-schools were 57,308.

The subject of education occupied the attention of the crowded public meeting assembled in the evening at Chapel-street chapel, Salford. On this occasion, papers were read, on popular education in connexion with the Congregational movement, by Mr Robert Ainslie; on ministerial education, by Mr Richard Fletcher; and on lay collegiate education, by Mr John Kelly.

The paper read by Mr Ainslie stated, that £80,000 had as yet been raised towards the proposed fund of £200,000, for educational purposes. £8,000 of this had been raised in Essex, which was the only county in which systematic meetings had been as yet held. The statement notices the establishment of a normal school by the Dissenters of Wales, and complains of the want of an efficient establishment in England:—

But the great want in the present state of education in England is, the pious, well-educated, and devoted school master and mistress. Attention must be awakened to, and fixed upon, this subject until the supply be provided. It is difficult to obtain suitable persons to be trained, and, from various causes, it is difficult to train them. Colleges have been multiplied to supply our pulpits, and normal schools must be multiplied to supply masters and mistresses for new schools, as well as those longer established. It is the opinion of the board that one, two, or three months' training, except as it may relate to the manner of working out a system, is but of little value, and the board feels it to be essentially necessary that those persons who are to teach should themselves be taught for at least twelve months before they can be recommended as teachers of others. The Dissenters of all denominations have access only to one normal school in England, the Borough-road. This institution has rendered essential service in the cause of education, both to schools connected with the establishment as well as with Dissenters. It has been the well-spring of supply for British schools for many years. It is felt, however, that its term of training is too short to meet the present and coming claims of education, and also in comparison with the new training schools of the establishment. The board believes that the committee of the British and Foreign School Society feels and rejects this as much as the board does, and there is great difficulty in providing a remedy. If a higher department of training, and for a longer period, were attempted by the committee in connexion with their present system, then the best teachers, desirous of further improvement, would have their desires gratified, particularly if some months were devoted exclusively or chiefly to their own education, and but a small portion of that time occupied in teaching in the school. Normal training is at present that part of the great question of education which requires the wisdom and the wealth of all who are favourable to the advancement of education independent of money from the government.

The following plan for a vigorous agitation is then recommended:—

The board most respectfully suggests that the plan adopted in Essex should be as early as possible carried out in the remaining 39 counties of England. If £9,000 be raised in Essex, the £200,000 to be raised by Congregationalists can be completed by a vigorous agitation of the 39 counties at present comparatively unworked. But where is the agency to effect it? It will take one secretary from ten to twelve years personally to work the other counties as Essex has been worked. The multiplication of permanent officers to an institution is to be avoided if possible. The board therefore most respectfully suggests to this assembly the formation of county

committees of education; and if three or four brethren in every county will give the time, the thought, and energy, and endure the labour which Mr Davids has done, the question of education may assume that position among Congregationalists that its importance imperatively demands. And in addition the board would recommend that a number not less than thirty, of the ablest and most efficient ministers of the body, be respectfully but urgently requested each one to give three months to the public advocacy of the education of the people of England. If pastors of churches, surely their people will yield them up for such an object for so short a period. The expense to the board in paying for supplying their vacant pulpits and traveling expenses will not exceed £2,000; and should it raise the present contributions of £80,000 to the desired amount of £200,000, it will be the most economical expenditure of £2,000 ever made for effective labour on a large scale by the Congregational body. From London such brethren as the following might be invited:—Dr Reed, Dr Leifchild, Dr Allott; Rev. Messrs Burnet, Blackburn, Clayton, Martin, Jefferson, Rose, Richard, Aveling, G. Smith, Sherman, Stoughton, and Townley. From the provinces:—Dr Raffles, Dr Redford, Dr Halley, Dr Massie, Dr Hamilton; Revs Messrs J. A. James, R. Fletcher, J. Rowland, T. Ely, Davies, H. J. Roper, Moreton, Brown, Thompson, Knill, T. W. Davids, Josiah Bull, Bevis, Madgin, S. S. England, J. Reynolds, T. Atkins, A. Reed, and J. S. Russell. Some plan of this kind as to effective agency and the efficient working of the counties must be adopted, or the voluntary principle cannot fairly be put to the test; and if not, it will appear to have failed without a fair trial. At present it is the conviction of the board that should the educational movement among Congregationalists fail, it will be through the want of an efficient agency to arouse the public mind, and to receive the contributions yet to be gathered in to the educational treasury of every county.

Mr E. W. DAVIDS, of Colchester, then moved, and Mr SCALES, of Leeds, seconded, the first resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr R. FLETCHER, of Manchester, Independent minister, then read a paper, "On the duty of churches in reference to ministerial education." Dr VAUGHAN, president of Lancashire Independent College, moved the resolution on this subject in a speech of great eloquence, and it was seconded by Mr THOMAS SMITH, M.A., tutor of Rotherham College, and agreed to.

Mr KELLY, Independent minister, followed with a paper on "Lay collegiate education," enforcing the necessity of raising a Congregational college, not for the ministerial students only, but for our young men of the laity. He mentioned that in America, for instance, almost every religious denomination has its colleges for general literary purposes, some of these most respectable and efficient institutions. Of these the Roman Catholics have 13, the Baptists 10, the Methodists 9, and the Episcopalians 8.

A literary institution ought not to be a mere appendage to a theological, but a theological to a literary. In a matter of so much importance, I may be forgiven for this frank statement of my views. I give them as the result of some thought, and in deference to the better judgment of others. Dismissing, then, the scheme to which I have adverted as inapplicable to present necessities, and only deserving attention on the failure of every other plan, the question comes before us, on what principles should such an institution be founded? Ought it to be denominational or general? Colleges of the former character are very common in the United States. Their adaptation to the circumstances of our country admits of no doubt, nor under any fair view of the case do they appear desirable. There is nothing in science and literature the property of any one class. They are a common good in the diffusion of which we are all equally interested, nor are there any questions connected with them in which contending religious sects feel any peculiar interest. To intrude our divisions unceasingly into provinces where they have no natural place, is a serious evil which ought to be carefully avoided. A college founded on general principles, expressly excluding party ascendancy, in which all might feel a common interest, is greatly to be preferred. By securing union of effort, the requisite funds for its creation and maintenance would be more easily obtained. Immense good might accrue from members of different religious bodies joining in common studies. The remote influence of such an institution might be favourable to an extent which we cannot now calculate, in softening our existing differences.

In reference to the number of colleges he said:—

Looking at the extent of the existing necessities, it would perhaps be generally thought that two at least are desirable, and should be aimed at—one for the north and another for the south of England, exclusive of London. Without supposing that they would fully meet the case, they would at least go a fair way to supply the present want. . . . There is no part of the country to which these remarks so forcibly apply as to this vicinity. Taking a radius of fifty miles from this spot, we have within a manageable compass a population larger than the whole of Scotland—a population, too, continually increasing—of great enterprise, of growing intelligence, and characterised by habits of singular activity. While in Scotland there are four universities, here, amongst the dense mass of active minds around us, there is nothing that deserves the name, or indeed that makes any pretension to it. Viewing the creation of a thorough efficient college in the light of an experiment—and to me it has nothing of this character, it is a necessity here, if anywhere; as it is most needed, so it may be most successfully tried—my conviction is strong, that if those in this district who have the ability and ought to feel an interest in this measure will only determine to do it, the thing is done.

The resolution upon this subject (the third resolution) was moved by EDWARD BAINES, jun., Esq., Leeds, in a very able speech, and seconded by Mr WATTS, theological tutor of Springfield college, and carried unanimously. The thanks of the assembly to the chairman was proposed by Dr RAFFLES, and seconded by JOSEPH GRAVE, Esq.; the benediction was pronounced by Dr MASSIE, and the meeting separated a little before ten o'clock.

In the mornings of the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, were held, in the Roby school-room, ad-

joining Grosvenor-street chapel, meetings of delegates and visitors, for conference; each morning from half-past nine to half-past two o'clock. The chair was taken by Mr John Burnet, of Camberwell.

The discussion on Tuesday morning was on the present state of the Independent denomination in England. The subject was introduced by a paper read by Mr J. A. JAMES. The whole of the morning's session was devoted to its consideration.

The topics for discussion on the Wednesday morning were—First, the best methods of providing support for the pastors of the churches in their old age, introduced by a minister, deputed by the Wiltshire and East Somerset Association; and benefit societies for church members, which was introduced by Mr James Sherman. The importance of greater system in the contributions of the churches for public objects was introduced for discussion by Mr J. Ely; and the report of the brethren, deputed to attend the meeting for extended Christian union, held at Liverpool, was received.

On the Thursday morning was discussed—The importance of Congregational literature, and the best means to promote its improvement and extended circulation. This subject was introduced by Dr Redford, and was followed by a proposal for the publication of a penny magazine under the editorship of Dr Campbell. The best means for originating, both in towns and rural districts, additional churches, of which it may be hoped that they will become self-sustained, was introduced by Mr A. Wells.

These subjects were all intended strictly for discussion. The expression of the sentiments of brethren on them was desired and sought. No resolutions on them were previously prepared: the resolutions adopted were designed not to guide discussion, but as the result out of it. Brethren were appointed by the several meetings to draft resolutions embodying the results at which they have arrived. "Once or twice," we are told, "the idea was thrown out during these meetings of a sustentation fund, by which a minimum income of £100 should be ensured to every recognised Congregational minister."

On the Wednesday evening, the public meeting was in aid of British missions. It took place in Grosvenor-street chapel. An introductory memorial, on the claims and prospects of the three societies for Home, Ireland, and the Colonies, was read, and several resolutions in favour of each of them were adopted. "The tone of this meeting," says the correspondent of the *Patriot*, "was slightly disturbed by a hasty effort to get up the steam for what has been called 'a regular Manchester meeting,' by which £1,000 was to be raised on the spot. Three London gentlemen offered £100 each as a challenge to the Manchester men. But our Manchester friends showed that their prudence is equal to their zeal, and that their intelligence keeps pace with their liberality. They will raise the sum, we doubt not, but they do not like that way of being called on." Again the meeting separated with increasing and lively satisfaction.

On the Thursday evening, the series of proceedings closed with a public meeting designed to exhibit and promote the objects of the Congregational Union, as well as to expound its principles. This meeting was held in Mosley-street chapel.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A WEDDING.**—On Thursday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, a party of friends having met at the house of Mr G. Hearndon, of Upper-street, Islington, to celebrate the wedding of his eldest son, Thomas, with Miss Robertson, of Ely-place, Holborn, some of them commenced singing, and one of them having sung a song called "The Mistletoe-bough," the bride jocosely observed that she would imitate the heroine, as there was no fear of any such fatal result; and accompanied by some of her female friends, she ran upstairs, followed by her husband and some others of the company. The ladies concealed themselves in a room on the second floor, when a young man of the name of Brooks, a law-writer, residing in Penton-street, Pentonville, having succeeded in forcing the door, Mrs Hearndon, in carrying out the jest, rushed to the chimney-piece, and taking down a pistol, presented it at Mr Brooks, and drawing the trigger, to the horror of all present, discovered it was loaded. The charge entered Mr Brooks's left side, and he immediately fell. Medical assistance was instantly sent for, and Mr Greigson, of Gibson-square, was called in, who declared the wound to be of a most dangerous character.—*Evening Paper.*

**EARLY CLOSING.**—On Friday evening, Oct. 17th, a body of the assistant drapers residing in the towns of Windsor and Eton, assembled to discuss the propriety of informing the public of that district of a recent determination to commence closing at an earlier hour, beginning the 1st of November next. The meeting was very numerous attended, and the worthy exertions of their chairman (Mr Moore) were justly applauded, both as prompt, and manifesting that right feeling so worthy of general imitation. After being promised the advocacy and support of the able and talented editor of the *Windsor Express*, the meeting separated. In this endeavour to arouse from inert submission to a system fraught with many evils, and alike injurious to all, they have been nobly countenanced and assisted by the enlightened and most respectable of the managers of the establishments in the above towns (and, we believe, with the exception of but one pusillanimous individual, whose muckworm earthliness disposed him to refuse to acquiesce in this effort of freedom), all have both assented to and signed this notice, the prelude to better, more exalted, and Christian-like improvement.



## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET has undergone somewhat of a panic this week, chiefly in consequence of the issuing, by the directors of the Bank of England, of a notice, raising the rate of interest on bills and notes from 2½ to 3 per cent. They have been greatly urged to this step by the private discounters, who could not raise their own rates, whilst those of the national bank were kept down. The effect has been most discouraging, not only upon railway shares, but even upon the public securities. It is supposed by many that the rise in the interest of money will not stop at this point, on the ground that the Bank lately limited their period of accommodation to one month, and that this month has not yet expired. The *Chronicle* says, "We believe that the principal reason which induced the finance or treasury committee to recommend the increase of the rates, is the comparatively high value of money on the continent. The effect of the measure will not be known for some days, as time must be allowed to see how it operates in the provinces, where speculation has been exceedingly active, and carried on upon terms less strict and legitimate than those which are enforced in the metropolis. Orders to sell railway shares, from the country, were received to a large extent this (Thursday) morning, the effect of which, added to the notice from the Bank, produced a general heaviness in the market." The advance in the Bank rates has been also charged by private houses of discount, and some parties entertain the idea that a further advance may take place if the price of corn should materially increase. On Friday, Saturday, and Monday, prices continued to decline, and little business was done in shares. There was a rush to sell, and but few buyers. In fact, such was the state of business, that scarcely a price existed for some of the best shares in the market; and scrips lately issued were, in many cases, unsaleable. On Monday afternoon, there was a large amount of business done in scrips, and in the generality of cases at lower prices, but if the rates of money be not increased there is a strong feeling of confidence in support of *bona fide* schemes. The public do not appear disposed to sell their scrip, but to keep aloof until the market becomes steady. There is now more discrimination evinced with respect to application for shares. There is an impression that although the indifferent lines may be permanently and deservedly depressed, the *bona fide* and more promising schemes will, in the course of a few days, and after the weeding has been effected, again take their proper, and perhaps even a better position. As far as accounts from the country have yet reached us, the panic in the City money market appears to have exerted a beneficial influence in checking speculation.

## METROPOLITAN.

**STREET RAILWAY.**—It is said that a street colonnade railway will shortly be brought before the public. It will be worked on the atmospheric principle.

**CITY TERMINUS OF THE SOUTH EASTERN AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.**—Proposals have been made to the proprietors of the Southwark iron bridge, for the purchase of that structure, with the view of converting it into a City terminus for the South Eastern, Brighton, and South Western railways.

It is rumoured that there is an intention of converting one of the spacious apartments of the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle street, at present devoted to public sales of produce, into a subscription room for the transaction of Stock Exchange business. It is considered that greater accommodation will be needed by the numerous parties who now carry on their operations in Bartholomew lane during the inclement season of the year just at hand, and that the moment is, therefore, favourable for a commencement.

**HOLBORN TERMINUS COMPANY.**—This company has been formed for the purpose of constructing a railway in extension of the several important lines which it is intended shall terminate at or near King's cross, and the line will proceed from thence to a point at or near Fumival's inn and Holborn bars, where it is proposed to erect a great central terminus. This terminus will thus form the north front of a considerable portion of the widest part of Holborn between Leather lane and Gray's Inn lane. The capital has been fixed at £800,000.

A great scheme is on foot to build in Farringdon street a central metropolitan terminus for railways, uniting Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other places, with London. The project has received the sanction of the City parliament, the Court of Common Council, who have referred to a committee the petitions from companies to purchase the necessary ground.

It is reported that a treaty for the purchase of Northumberland house is going on between its ducal proprietor and the South Western.

## PROVINCIAL.

**RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS AT NOTTINGHAM.**—On Monday last a circumstance was brought to light connected with railway transactions in Nottingham, which reflects no little discredit on the parties implicated therein, and ought to operate as a warning to all persons desirous of becoming purchasers of shares in newly projected lines of railway. Several influential individuals, it seems, have acted a very dishonourable part, and if all be true that is alleged against them, the term dishonourable is not sufficiently expressive of their conduct, in lending their names as men of character to forward one scheme of railway, and then, at the moment they expect they have succeeded in getting shares allotted to them, to sell out, and to support a rival scheme, with a view of putting large sums of money in their pockets at the public expense.—*Times*.

**RAILWAYS IN THE PEAK.**—If the ultimate effect of railways in the Peak are to bear any proportion to the changes produced by the preliminary surveys, then indeed are we on the eve of a great revolution. Parts of the country, hitherto only trodden by the shepherd, or once a year by the sportsman, are now dotted with red flags, the traces are everywhere observable of railway pioneers. The mountain sheep, which formerly browsed on Axe Edge, unmolested, except on the 12th and 13th of August, are now startled from their old-fashioned quiet habits by the rattling of measuring chains; and instead of their tender's crook being the only wooden instrument of which they stand in awe, rods, stands, and spirit-levels stare them in the face at every turn.—*Burton Herald*.

The sharebrokers of Leicester have converted the theatre into a railway exchange.

The *Tyne Mercury* says, it is proposed to complete a double line of railway from Newcastle to the metropolis, for goods only; these goods being chiefly coals upwards, and miscellaneous packages downwards. As this line would exclude passengers great speed is no object. The coals would be delivered in a condition far superior to those which go by sea, and the metropolitan markets would by this means be regularly supplied at all times with superior coals, on terms that would hardly vary, and which would be lower than any that London has yet seen. The cost of the railway is estimated at somewhat above four millions, and it is proposed to obtain a subscribed capital of five millions, to meet all contingencies. The consumption of coals in London is 4,000,000 tons annually.

**NORFOLK LINES.**—New railway projects are advertised daily, and a map of the eastern counties now before us presents a complete net work of red lines, indicating the iron ones proposed to be laid down. Norwich is to be the nucleus of eight railways, Lynn of four, Ely of seven, Thetford of nine, Bury St Edmund's of thirteen, Diss of eight, Dereham of five, Newmarket of seven, Wisbeach of seven, Cambridge of eight, Beccles of three, and the small village of Royston of six. The scrip for shares in these projects is, we hear, bought up eagerly. Surely people are going mad.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

**EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS.**—Houses of all descriptions, and especially cottages, are very difficult to meet with in Huddersfield. Since the formation of the Huddersfield and Cooper-bridge Continuation railway, great numbers of occupiers of houses on the projected line have received orders to remove on the expiration of a certain term.

A correspondent, who has evidently a genius for speculation, suggests how admirably adapted the Brighton Pavilion, now a useless edifice, would be for a railway terminus.—*Brighton Herald*.

The towns of England, however "distant" they may have been before, are now "proposing" to each other, and entering into bonds of enduring iron. Within the last few days Scarborough has "popped the question" to Stockton, and extorted an unwilling "Yes." Whitby and Guisbrough are to be bridesmaids.—*Gateshead Observer*.

Upwards of forty surveyors, traffic-takers, and others, have landed on the Isle of Wight this week, and commenced the preliminary inquiries.

**SALE OF THE DURHAM AND SUNDERLAND.**—This line has at length passed into the hands of Mr Hudson, M.P., who has purchased it on behalf of the Newcastle and Darlington Company. The guaranteed price is £30 per share, or £20 less than the original cost; but Mr Hudson has agreed to recommend £33 6s. 8d. to the Newcastle and Darlington directors, and there is little doubt that will be the sum paid. The arrangement, we believe, was completed at Sunderland, on Friday last, and immediately upon its announcement, an immense rise on the stock in the market was the result. There is little doubt the shares will soon reach par.—*Tyne Mercury*.

**THE ATMOSPHERIC PRINCIPLE.**—During the past week, several experiments have been made on the line between Croydon and Sydenham, with the view of testing the power of the atmospheric traction. The distance between the two places is five miles, and a heavily laden train traverses it several times a day. The time occupied in exhausting the air from the tube is about a quarter of an hour. The piston which runs inside the tube, and to which the carriages are attached, is secured during the process of pumping, and is set free when the pipe is sufficiently exhausted, which is known by a telegraphic signal from the engine-house. The speed of the train averages from thirty to thirty-five miles per hour; but, on several occasions, it has been as high as sixty miles per hour, and once in particular the distance between Croydon and the Dartmouth Arms

was performed in little more than five minutes, including two stoppages. During one of the trips, between Croydon and Sydenham, an accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred. In consequence of some accidental omission in securing the piston to the train, just as the carriages were about half a mile from Croydon, and traveling at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, the piston got loose, and set off through the tube with inconceivable velocity, performing the remaining distance at a speed rather unusual on any railway. On its arrival at the station, as there was no means of stopping it, or moderating its speed, it came in contact with the end of the tube, which it literally smashed to pieces, driving the fragments about in all directions. Fortunately no person was near enough to receive any injury. The train was afterwards drawn to the station by horses. The damaged pipe was speedily repaired, and the train again set in motion, with the piston rather more tightly secured. With the exception of this occurrence, everything has gone off smoothly, and the results of all the experiments are perfectly satisfactory. It is expected that the line will shortly be opened for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

## SCOTCH LINES.

A grand scheme for converting the Caledonian canal into a railway is on the engineering anvil. It has for its object the leasing of the canal, with the improvements now in progress, gathering in the traffic by large vessels from sea to sea, and goods landed in warehouses at Inverness for the west. It will work itself into the Scottish Western half way between the end of the canal at Fort William and Glasgow, and its route will be over an area of some hundred miles. It will be called the Great North and West of Scotland, and will open up and consolidate direct communication with all the northern lines projected and in progress, commencing at Inverness, running along the south bank of the Caledonian canal to Fort William, thence through Argyleshire, Perthshire, and Dumbartonshire, direct to Glasgow, uniting the Murray Frith and German Ocean on the east with the Clyde and Atlantic on the west.

We understand the Earl of Camperdown has applied for, and obtained, an interdict against any survey being made through the pass of Gleneagles in Perthshire. This, we suspect, will prove a lion in the path of the Scottish South Midland Railway scheme.—*Perthshire Advertiser*.

The *Scottish Railway Gazette* states that the railway companies contemplate the purchase of the College at Glasgow for a general railway terminus.

## FOREIGN.

The Prussian Government has determined to apply an electric telegraph to the line from Berlin to Cologne. It will be established between Berlin and Potsdam before the end of the year.

The railway fever rages as violently in France as in England. The sum drawn out of the Paris Savings' Bank, last week, principally for purposes of speculations in shares, was 2,397,728ff., while the deposits amounted only to 501,135ff. The English savings' banks have also felt the effects of the railway fever.

**SUBTERRANEAN LINE IN PARIS.**—A railway *intra muros*, to unite the termini of the Northern and Lyons railroads, has been projected. Branching from the terminus of the former it descends parallel to the Rue Hautville by a cutting following the interior boulevards to the Place de la Bastille, which it will cross subterraneously, re-appearing at the towing-path of the canal St Martin, which will be crossed at a slight angle, with an easy gradient to the surface of the Lyons railway. This course presents a total length of about 4,650 metres. A branch will extend this railway to the Halles, following the Rue Montdetour, in the quarter Montorgueil, which it will follow in its whole length, crossing private property between the Rues Mauconseil and Petit Lion, crossing the Rue Deux Portes St Saver at a right angle, and terminating at the Rue des Forges, beside the Place du Caire, which will be followed subterraneously to the level in the Boulevard Poissonnière.—*Presse*.

**RAILWAY SPECULATION AT VIENNA.**—A Berlin letter of the 7th inst. states, that on the previous day, one of the leading banking-houses of that city received intelligence from Vienna, that "about thirty persons, who had speculated in railway shares, and were not able to fulfil their engagements, had disappeared suddenly. These persons, it is said, are for the most part Jews and persons of little importance; nevertheless, their disappearance has caused a considerable fall in the market. The Austrian government had long foreseen this; and, in consequence, had taken measures relative to the safety of the bank. It is true that these steps have produced a momentary want of money, but they will prevent new disorders and new losses. Similar measures were taken antecedently with full success by the Prussian government, and since then the frenzy of jobbing has considerably diminished."

**QUICKER THAN TIME.**—The St Louis papers are felicitating themselves upon the prospects that, when the magnetic telegraph is completed from Washington to their city, they will be able to report the speeches in Congress a few minutes before they are delivered, in consequence of the difference of longitude between the two places.—*American Paper*.

**THE EAST INDIAN.**—The committee announce that Mr Stephenson, the managing director, and three engineers, are in India, with Mr Sims, the government engineer, for the purpose of entering into negotiation with the Bengal government, to whom



the question of railway communication has been referred by the East India Company. Should the great trunk from Calcutta to Merzapore be adopted, extensions will be made to Delhi and Judalpoore.

There has been just announced another project for the formation of a railway in the East Indies, to go from Calcutta to Georgian Point, on the river Hoogly.

**RAILWAYS IN THE PAPAL STATES.**—Extract of a letter dated Florence, Oct. 2:—"Perhaps you have read in the papers of the revolution at Bologna and some other of the Pope's states; the country is in a very disturbed state. The Cardinal of Bologna arrived here a day or two ago, having escaped from that town, dressed as a servant. They say that the Pope and Cardinals have retired into the Castle of St Angelo, at Rome. The priests are feared and hated among the middling and lower classes; they are, indeed, a very bad set. The Pope is very much against railways, and won't hear of one being constructed in his states. Some people took the measurements, and surveyed the ground from Civita Vecchia to Rome secretly; it came to the Pope's ears, and, being very much enraged, he ordered that any one found with instruments for making, &c., railways, should be arrested and put in prison. So one day some of his wise gendarmerie found a poor tinker traveling along with his tools, and pounced on him as a railway man; the poor tinker swore he was not, but they said his instruments were too like the others; at last they determined to take him to a neighbouring convent of monks to be judged. The monks set him to mend a big cauldron, and finding out his ability, before they gave a favourable sentence, made him mend all the utensils of the convent, which were not few, you may suppose, as the cunning priests live well."

**BRAZILIAN RAILROADS.**—No less than three railways are at this moment in contemplation to be constructed in Brazil. The prospectus of one has already appeared, and those of the other two are daily looked for—one from Rio de Janeiro, through a part of that province and a part of St Paulo and Minas, and another from Santos to the city of St Paulo, are based on exclusive privileges, granted twelve years ago, but which could not then be carried into effect, for want of capital.

The *Madrid Gazette* mentions the arrival of Mr Brunel at Madrid, with a party of English engineers, to carry on the works of the North of Spain Railway.

#### RAILWAY MISCELLANEA.

On dit, that in Leeds it is not uncommon for a speculator to dine at an inn, and pay the bill with scrip, the waiter handing him the change, just as readily as if the paper were a Bank of England note!

It is said that some M.P.'s, to whom the outlay is no consideration in comparison with the comfort, have taken one or two shares in each of the new lines of railway, with the view of avoiding to serve on committees. It is supposed it may be done for a thousand pounds, so as to have a complete protection.

Two rather remarkable customers came to London the other day together in the same railway carriage, namely, Chief Justice Doherty, of the Irish bench, and Mr Hudson, the "Railway King." Either by luck or design, they had the carriage entirely to themselves; both parties were unknown to each other, but freely discussed the usual topics of the day, especially the all-engrossing one respecting railways. The Irish Chief Justice more than once referred to Mr Hudson as a lucky fellow. Happily, the epithets of the learned judge were not of a more free description. Mr Hudson's *incognito* was kept up until the parties arrived at the terminus, when they became known to each other. An explosion of laughter was the necessary consequence. Mr Hudson is now in town, holding his levees daily, and happy is the engineer, the director, projector, secretary, &c., who gets the great man to cast a benignant eye on a plan. A statue is to be erected in honour of him, by public subscription; but there is no truth in the report that he has yet taken a magnificent mansion at the west end.

**NOVEL PROJECT.**—A company, with a capital of a million sterling, called the Railway and General Gas Company, has just been projected, having for its object the manufacture of gas in the immediate neighbourhood of the coal fields in the different parts of the kingdom, and the supply of the same by suitable tubes, or other means, along lines of railway, for the lighting of the buildings and tunnels on such railways, and the cities and towns adjacent thereto.

**LIABILITY OF ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS TO RAILWAYS.**—The liability, according to the present practice, of original subscribers is indefinite until the passing of the act, and then compels them to register as shareholders, and thereby incur all future liabilities, if the holder of the scrip is either unwilling to do so, or if the company is unwilling to accept him in lieu of the original subscriber. No intermediate holder of scrip between the original subscriber and the party willing to register, nor any intermediate holder of shares between the one originally registered and the holder at the time, has any liability whatever to the company. After the act is really obtained, then the future liability of each party extends to the whole amount represented by his shares, whether the undertaking is finished or not. We have reason to believe that, at the commencement of the session, there will be an effort made to induce the House to adopt a resolution containing an instruction to all committees to pass no bills which shall not fix on each company the necessity of registering the subscribers to its parliamentary deed as its shareholders. Nor need such a regulation inter-

fere in any way with the sales of scrip already made or to be made. The original subscribers are first registered as shareholders, originally liable; but the holders of scrip may be then registered after them as the immediate holders of the shares.—*Railway Monitor*.

**RARE TIMES FOR SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &c.**—Surveyors and levelers are in such demand, that five to seven guineas a day are being paid them; and so great is the demand above the supply for lithographers, that there is scarcely any chance of a third of the plans being ready for lodgment in due time.—*Herapath's Journal*.

**EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS UPON NEWSPAPERS.**—The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday commences one of its leading articles with the following astounding statement:—"We this day present to our readers something altogether without a precedent—a newspaper of twenty-four pages of the largest size; a journal of 144 columns, each column equivalent to six or eight octavo pages; a journal, in short, containing in one day's number as much letter-press as the four numbers of the *Quarterly* or *Edinburgh Review*. As a *tour de force* in the printing trade the feat is remarkable; and it will not be thought the less remarkable when it is remembered, that for very many days the *Herald* has published twenty pages, or 120 columns, nearly every day."

The number of new railway schemes announced for the first time during the last fourteen days, is seventy-nine; and the aggregate of their estimated capital is £81,535,500.—*Manchester Guardian*.

"The capital of the railways proposed to be constructed," says the *Glasgow National*, "advertised in Monday's *Morning Chronicle*, is considerably more than one hundred millions."

**A BROAD HINT TO RAILWAY SPECULATORS.**—It is stated in the *Times* of Friday, "that some of the Manchester houses are taking effectual means to stop the inclination of retail traders to speculate in railway projects. The representatives of the Manchester manufacturers have, it is said, in many instances received instructions, when accounts over-due are not paid by their customers, to inquire whether the debtor is a holder of shares in projected lines of railway; and if so, further instructions are given that the account must be closed. This course, it is urged, is rendered necessary by the fact that, in many instances, the payment of the wholesale tradesmen's accounts is postponed in order to enable the shopkeeper to meet his railway calls. This, in fact, is nothing less than speculating with the creditor's capital."

**RAILWAY DIRECTORS.**—A correspondent of the *Times* has been amusing himself by counting the railway schemes of which some of his acquaintance are directors. He says—"By the lists I send you, you will see that one gentleman is director of twenty-three companies, advertised in your paper for two days, and that the lowest of the four names I have chosen is director of twenty of these companies; but we have no right to imagine for one moment that this can be one half of the undertakings which they patronise as directors, for I have not seen the advertisements of any of the French, German, Irish, or one-half of the English and Scotch schemes." He goes on to say—"What puzzles me is, that, allowing that they have nothing else in the world to do, how have they found the secret of being able to attend to even these railways? I fancy that each company must have at least one committee-day per week; so that if the hon. and gallant captain attends those of which he is a director, he must attend very nearly four committees per diem. It is a great pity that he is not an M.P., and on one of the everlasting committees there."

We are requested by Lord Charles Wellesley, whose name has been advertised in our columns as a member of the provisional committees of the Manchester, Leeds, Carlisle, and Newcastle Direct railway, and of the Direct Sheffield and York, and Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Junction railway, to deny, in the most explicit manner, that he has ever authorised any of these companies to use his name, or that he is a member of the committees thus advertised.—*Times*.

**PROJECTED LINES.**—The following is a summary of the number of new schemes before the public, and the amount required for deposits. It will be observed that already there is more than one scheme, and nearly a million a day for the entire year, exclusive of foreign projects:—New railway schemes for session 1846, to the 7th of October, 1845. United Kingdom, 399 schemes; amount of deposits £28,994,074, amount of capital £239,290,000. Foreign schemes 70; amount of capital £197,290,000; amount of deposits £17,689,750.—*Railway Monitor*.

In *Punch*, this week, there is a very humorous engraving of a large lunatic asylum, with about a dozen railway trains running into it. The idea is excellent. Some of the schemes lately projected, can only lead their supporters to the asylum for the senseless.

The quantity of iron required for a railway is estimated at 500 tons per mile; so that supposing 2,500 additional miles of line are sanctioned in the ensuing session, and 2,000 in the succeeding, a supply of nearly 3,000,000 tons will be required for the British lines alone.

**HUDSONIANA.**—It is understood that Mr Hudson has entered into such arrangements as will secure him the control of nearly every railway in the county of Durham.—*Herapath's Journal* announces the probable connexion of Mr Hudson with the London and Exeter Railway. It is said the railway king is determined to have a narrow gauge into Cornwall and the extreme south-westerly districts of England,

either by means of an extension of his Bristol and Birmingham Railway, or by joining the the promoters of this project.—The subscriptions for a testimonial to George Hudson, Esq., M.P., already amount to upwards of £20,000. It is to be devoted to the building of almshouses for worn-out engine-drivers and stokers.—The *Shareholder* states that Mr Hudson gave his name to the Manchester and Southampton Railway, on condition that he had 25,000 shares—a bargain "so very moderate" that "the company did not hesitate to close at once."—The expectation recorded in our last, that Mr Hudson had consented to join the Eastern Counties Company (says the *Ipswich Express*), has fortunately proved correct. Some idea of the great confidence reposed in this extraordinary man may be gathered from the fact that, since his alliance with this company, its shares have each advanced £4, and the property of the company increased from its original value of seven millions, to eight-and-a-half millions!

**THE MYSTERY OF SHARE ALLOTMENTS.**—A City gentleman, on whom we can depend, writes thus:—"I have some time ceased to apply for shares in the new schemes projected. First, I am astounded at the number, but disgust made me pause. I could get no allotment in a fair, above-board way—too many provisional committee gentlemen (?) for that. It is the practice now for those gentry to offer you the full allotment of your application, upon the condition of your signing the deed, and handing over to them one-half of the scrip, and many do so with them. These committee-men, many of them, to my knowledge, are ignorant as to the whereabouts of the company's office, or even the name of the company; but, having handsome establishments in a fashionable street or square, are chosen for a purpose. The friends of those men—I mean those engaging as above—are often sadly put about for money to pay the deposits, and offer to subdivide with any one who will advance the means till scrip is obtained. I know parties, so advancing money, have sad work to get the middlemen to sign the deed when the premium did not urge. I had to-day twenty applications of the above nature. Thus, provisional committee-men (and many, very many, not worth a shilling), not contented with the lion's share, may, by this means, secure to themselves nearly the whole concern, without risk or exposure as to undue favour. A man really responsible has no chance, unless so mixed up, one way or the other."—*Railway Record*.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

**PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—The railway companies are not altogether idle in attempting to find out means of preventing accidents; the following account furnishes a hopeful instance of such laudable activity:—Some experiments were tried last week on the Brighton railway, to test a patent self-acting safety-break, invented by Mr Thornton. General Pasley, and other gentlemen connected with railways, were present. The apparatus on trial was found to answer admirably. Mr Thornton's plan is to have a rope attached to the tender and the first carriage; the rope being from twenty to thirty yards long, or, if required, much longer, as it may be coiled on a roller beneath the carriage. The engine in this way would tow the train along; and the engine may be either on the same line or on another, or the same engine may tow two trains, one on each line. When the engine meets with any disaster, the guard on the first carriage can instantly cut the rope loose; and no sooner is the pressure taken off the catch by which the rope is attached to the carriage, than the breaks immediately press upon the wheels, and in a little space the train would stop, and without any violent shock. The experiment the other day was made with only one carriage.

**ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—An express train on the Great Western railway was exposed to imminent danger, on Friday week, by the misconduct of a labourer. An excavation was going on, about a mile from Bath, in order to the formation of a coal depot; and the earth which was dug out had to be carried across the line in waggons. The men employed had strict instructions not to cross the rails with the waggons when trains were expected; but on Friday, Salter, a driver, began to cross the line when the express train was in sight; and before he could draw his horses back from the rails, the buffer of the engine struck a horse on the hinder part, and cut one of its legs completely off. Two men who were at the same time endeavouring to prevent the concussion, were thrown back over the embankment, with the waggon on them; the collar-bone of one was fractured, and the other was much bruised.

**DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Friday morning, the up-train left Paddington at eight o'clock, and reached the West Drayton station at half-past eight. Immediately after the departure of the train, a more than usual quantity of steam was put on, the train being some minutes behind the usual time. The engineer, George Vasey, was about to decrease the power, when the funnel of the boiler exploded, the fragments of which flew in every direction, with one amazing and fearful discharge of steel. The unfortunate Vasey was thrown from the engine, and expired before he could be conveyed to West Drayton. The passengers escaped uninjured.

**RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.**—A few days ago, on the arrival of a luggage-train from Gateshead at the Brockley-whins station, the luggage on one of the waggons was discovered to be on fire, the largeness of the quantity of goods having prevented the tarpauling from serving as a complete covering and protection. A considerable number of fancy baskets,



and a bale of yarn, were destroyed before the fire could be extinguished. The waggon was next to the engine and tender, a spark from the flue of which had, no doubt, produced the conflagration.

**NEW RAILWAY BREAK.**—The Rev. F. H. Maberley, of Stowmarket, has invented a railway break, by which every carriage of a whole train may be easily and almost instantaneously stopped.

#### THE HARVEST AND THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*.)

The weather has, during the greater part of the week, been as favourable as could be desired, and there is now some prospect of the long-retarded harvest in the north being at length completed. Had the wet continued longer, much of the corn remaining out in the backward districts would probably have been wholly destroyed; and that great mischief has been done to the grain by so long an exposure in the fields is unquestionable. As it will still take some time to finish the harvest, no very accurate estimate can yet be formed of the result; but that the yield and quality of the wheat of this year's growth will be much inferior to the produce of any season for many years past, appears to be the almost universal opinion. From all quarters where thrashing has made progress, the reports agree in describing the quantity as much short of expectation, prepared, as farmers were, for an indifferent yield. Regarding the quality, the accounts are not so universally bad; the early-saved, and that carted after the weather became broken, was mostly carried in damp condition; and a great deal thereof is indeed wretched stuff; a fair proportion was, however, got in under more favourable auspices, and, though far from fine, is of tolerable quality. The weight of even the best secured is light, very few samples weighing over 60 lbs. per bushel.

We are at all times unwilling to create unnecessary alarm, but we cannot shut our eyes to the somewhat critical position of affairs. That the wheat harvest of 1845 is decidedly below that of usual average years is undisputed; the stocks of old are closely worked up; whilst of foreign wheat, whether free or in bond, the quantity in the kingdom is so insignificant, as to be wholly inadequate to make good the deficiency in the home produce. In addition to these facts, it must be recollected that the potato, so useful an auxiliary in supplying food for a large proportion of the community, has failed to a greater or less extent in all parts of the United Kingdom; no district appears to have entirely escaped the disease; and it is even doubtful whether the potatoes, apparently sound when dug up, will keep through the winter. On the whole, therefore, there are ample reasons to fear that the value of bread stuffs may rise to an extent to occasion some inconvenience in the poorer classes. Already wheat has risen from 15s. to 20s. per qr. from the lowest point; and the upward movement seems at present likely to continue. Very little of the wheat lately secured can be in a fit state to thrash until next March; and from the comparatively small quantity of fine, farmers are not likely to be in a hurry to part with the latter. Only moderate deliveries from the growers can, therefore, be expected; and as merchants and millers are by no means largely stocked, there is some chance of the supplies falling short of the quantity required for consumption. Under ordinary circumstances, a similar auspicious change to that which has this week taken place in the weather would have immediately checked the rise in prices; but so confident are holders at present that all they have will be wanted, that little effect has been produced on the trade by the alteration from very wet weather to that of an opposite character.

Our Scotch letters give a very sad account this week of the spread of the potato disease in that country, and, notwithstanding the rather quiet tone of the *Mark Lane* reports of Monday last, much excitement prevailed at Edinburgh on Wednesday. Wheat was readily sold, at 2s. to 4s. per quarter above the rates of that day se'nnight, whilst barley rose 3s., and oats fully 1s. per quarter. The rise in prices was attributed entirely to the fear of the failure in the crop of potatoes.

In Ireland the same causes have been productive of the same results. The conviction that potatoes will be exceedingly deficient has become so general on the other side of the Channel, that measures have already been adopted to guard against the anticipated scarcity of food; and, with a view to this end, purchases of grain, flour, and meal have lately been making on Irish account in several of the English markets: it is probable, therefore, that the supplies from that country will fall off materially, which must have an influence on the value of corn—oats in particular—on this side.

**CHAPEL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC PENSIONERS.**—Ground has been purchased on Grosvenor-hill, as a site for a church for the Roman Catholic pensioners of Greenwich Hospital.

During the late season, 450,000 persons bathed in Hyde-park, with only one fatal accident.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—Our readers would anticipate from our remarks of last week that a further advance in the price of iron was highly probable. It has since taken place to the extent of £1 per ton, in addition to the £1 which had been demanded on the 1st ult. The price is, therefore, £10 for the same descriptions of iron as were sold at £8 three months since.—*Sheffield Mercury*.

It is asserted that the crypt of Exeter cathedral is used as the bishop's wine cellar! We shall be glad to hear that the statement is untrue.—*Builder*.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### SPAIN.

The *Emancipation* of Toulouse asserts that Queen Isabella the Second has been secretly married to the Count de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos; Munoz being the Count's proxy in the ceremony. The same report is given by the Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Post*; who adds, that the marriage is not to be solemnised until the Queen completes her sixteenth year.

On the 10th of October, Queen Isabella II. completed the 15th year of her age. The occasion was celebrated at the court by a *besa manos*, which was brilliantly attended.

##### FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The intelligence of the surrender of 200 French troops to Abd-el-Kader has been confirmed, and has inflamed to a still greater intensity the burning desire of the French for vengeance. Not less than 20,000 men are to be sent from France to Algeria; and the French papers speak of nothing less than hunting down Abd-el-Kader to his destruction. Louis Philippe is said to have forbidden any of his sons to join the expedition. Marshal Bugeaud has published a letter declaring that in consequence of the calamitous events in Algeria, he shall forthwith return there; but it is expressed in a tone so offensive to the government (with whom he has for some time been on bad terms), that they are said to have called upon him to retract it. The French journals take mortal offence at the manner in which our newspapers speak of the disasters and misdeeds of France in Africa. To remind the world of the barbarous suffocation of hundreds of Arabs in a cave, of the razzias against the native tribes, and of the original wrongfulness of the invasion of Algiers, is certainly calculated to exasperate our neighbours, and the more so from the perfect truth of the facts thus unsensationally revived.

Marshal Bugeaud arrived at Marseilles on the 11th instant, and embarked for Algiers on the evening of the 13th, in the *Panama* steam frigate. It was expected that he would reach the African coast on the 15th. He had full powers to carry the war against Abd-el-Kader into the Morocco territory.

Previous to his departure, the Marshal published a second letter, saying that the publication of his letter to the Prefect was a breach of confidence, and that "the sense of the reflections" had been altered. The *Constitutionnel* says that the Prefect is to be superseded. Many other stories of the Marshal's extraordinary demeanour are current. The correspondent of the *Times* strings together a few:—

The Marshal arrived in France in the sullen mood of a spoiled schoolboy. He found that ministers were indisposed to indulge his whims and caprices in respect to Algeria, or to bestow upon him the ministry of war, from which Marshal Soult might be expected almost immediately to retire. His position was consequently embarrassing, when (for him a species of Godsend) came this unexpected reverse of the French arms in Algeria. Seizing upon it with avidity, he, as you will have seen by his letter, started at once for Marseilles, unadvised, without orders, and utterly uninstructed, to resume, "upon public grounds, and to save the colony," a government that it was not certain would ever again be committed to him. This was not all, however. No content with this unauthorised, this audacious proceeding, he chose to publish, in the shape of a letter to M. Mareillat, prefect of the Dordogne, the letter I have referred to. The effect of this extraordinary publication upon ministers was that which you may suppose. They were rendered furious, and none of them more so than M. Guizot. It is to be supposed that the telegraph would be instantly set to work to communicate with him upon it at Marseilles ere he could embark; but his contempt of a previous telegraphic summons to Paris, rendered a more formal and official course imperative. "It is not by coming to Paris," said he, in reply to that summons, "that I can conquer Abd-el-Kader; I can, and will, only do it in Algeria." This experience of the Marshal's contumacious ministers the inutility of an informal order or command. Yesterday morning, therefore, M. Guizot despatched a courier to Marseilles to order Marshal Bugeaud not to embark for Algeria without recalling or recanting the whole of the letter in question.

The *Epoque* asserts that the resolution taken by the French government to pursue Abd-el-Kader into Morocco has received the full assent of the British cabinet; and that, not only will there be no objection to the attack about to be made by France, but that the English cabinet will address to the Emperor of Morocco earnest recommendations to make decided and vigorous efforts against Abd-el-Kader.

A telegraphic despatch reached Toulon on the 7th instant, directing the preparation of all the larger steamers at anchor in the port to receive troops on board; they were all to be ready within eight days. The *Titan* steamer had been suddenly despatched to Algeria, on a special mission. It is supposed that she conveys instructions to General de Lamoricière. The greatest bustle obtains in the port.

At a council held on Monday, at St. Cloud, the King decided that a monument shall be erected at Djema Ghazaout to the memory of the brave officers and men who fell in the conflict with the Arabs near that place. The names of the victims are to be inscribed on the monument. The Queen has signified her wish to co-operate with her son the Duke de Nemours, in providing for the widow and children of Col. Berthier. The King has just sent the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour to Mehemet Ali, to the Bey of Tunis, and to General Coletti, prime minister of Greece. It is rumoured that M. de Marcillac, the prefect of the Dordogne, has been ordered to Paris in order to give explanations relative to the publication of Marshal Bugeaud's letter.

The Paris journals, of Sunday, contain further intelligence from Algeria of the preparations for the campaign against Abd-el-Kader, and the particulars of some trifling advantage gained by the French.

##### ITALY.

The insurgents at Rimini issued an address or manifesto to the inhabitants of the Roman states, and to the Prince and people of Europe, explanatory of their objects and intentions. The document, which is ably drawn up, gives a short account of the many attempts made by the Italians since 1816 to acquire a share of liberty similar to the rest of Europe. It closes by declaring that the Liberals in the Roman states wish to respect the authority of the Pope as head of the universal church, but in order that they may respect and obey him as a temporal sovereign, they demand—1. That a general amnesty be granted for all political offences committed since 1821. 2. That the civil and criminal codes be modified and assimilated to those of the other civilised nations of Europe: that the proceedings in the courts be public; that trial by jury be introduced; and that confiscation and the punishment of death for treason be abolished. 3. That the tribunal of the holy office exercise no authority over the laity, nor over those having jurisdiction in the ecclesiastical courts. 4. That political offences be tried before the ordinary tribunals. 5. That the municipal councils be elected by the citizens, and approved by the sovereign; that the provincial council be elected by the sovereign, from a list presented by the municipal council, and the supreme council of persons to be proposed by the provincial council. 6. That the Supreme Council of State reside at Rome, and have the superintendence of the public debt, and that it have a deliberative vote on all questions respecting the taxes and the expenditure of the state, and be consulted on every other. 7. That all public functionaries, and all civil, military, and judicial functionaries, shall be considered as seculars. 8. That public instruction be under the direction of the bishop and clergy, to whom religious education is reserved. 9. That the restrictions of the censorship on printing be restricted to the prevention of injury to the Divinity, to the Catholic religion, to the sovereign, and the private lives of citizens. 10. That the foreign troops be dismissed. 11. That a civil guard be instituted, to preserve order and enforce obedience to the laws; and, finally, that the government commence a system of social improvement in the spirit of the age.

A letter from Florence, dated October 9th, announces that the troubles in the Roman states had entirely ceased, and that the insurgents who had succeeded in escaping the Pontifical and Austrian soldiers had dispersed in the Apennines. Closely pursued in these mountains, they had endeavoured to take refuge in the lonely valleys of the Garfagnana, but, forced to fly before the peasants who had risen against them, they had decided upon seeking a last refuge in Tuscany. A treaty, non-written, but always observed, exists between the Papal government and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which orders that extradition in political affairs should be mutually observed between the two states. The Grand Duke had taken, under this circumstance, a most unlooked-for decision, and declared that the extradition should not take place, and gave orders for embarking the refugees in a vessel lying in the port of Leghorn, and to land them at Marseilles. This decision had excited the greatest enthusiasm at Florence, and the Grand Duke, whenever he appeared in public, was hailed by the warmest acclamations.

##### TAHITI.

A Havre journal gives, from New York, a communication made to the government of the United States, by Captain Parker, of the *Brandywine* frigate, on the station of Oceania, of the blockade of the little island of Raiatea, by Captain Bruat, according to the following proclamation, dated the 15th of April:—

We, the governor of the French establishments in Oceania, commissioner of the King at the court of the Queen of the Society islands, and Commander in Chief of the naval station, in virtue of the power to us confided by art. 7 of the royal ordinance of April 28, 1843, do declare as follows:—"Whereas Queen Pomare in calling round her the principal chiefs of the Windward islands, accompanied by armed men, has committed at the same time an act of hostility towards France, and of ingratitude towards the King, whose clemency and protection have not been withdrawn from her, even after these transgressions; and whereas in refusing to receive the letters and presents which his Majesty the King of the French had sent her, she has given a proof of contemptuous disdain for the monarch who vouchsafed to her his protection; considering that we have received proof that Queen Pomare has written at Tahiti to the chiefs assembled at the camps of Pounavia and Papenoe to engage them to remain in arms and not disperse; that these communications have an object directly opposed to the re-establishment of peace; considering that the island of Raiatea has been the theatre of acts of violence, committed under the eyes of the Queen Pomare, against the natives who, by accepting the flag of the protectorate, have fulfilled a duty, since this flag had only replaced that of Tahiti, which previously floated there; and considering that some of the inhabitants of Raiatea, under the orders of Teruteru, have gone to Fuaione with the intent of pulling down the flag which was hoisted there." In consequence, with the advice and approbation of the council of government, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—"The island of Raiatea is declared to be in a state of blockade. The laws and regulations applicable to this state of blockade shall be applied to all ships which shall attempt to violate it."

Captain Parker adds, that he had been informed by Mr Chapman, the American consul at Papeiti, that the blockade would not interfere with the



whale-ships coming to take in provisions; and that in a conference with Captain Bruat, he was assured that, in the absence of American cruisers, the merchants of that nation might rely upon the protection of the French. The *Flotte*, a Paris journal, states, from Tahiti, that Admiral Hamelin and the English Admiral had, after a long deliberation, agreed that the two squadrons should act in concert, and that the English Admiral should go to Tahiti and salute the flag of the protectorate, in order to show the cordial understanding between the two nations. Queen Pomare was to be instantly called upon, in the name of England and France, to submit to the protectorate, and in case of refusal, she was to be declared to have forfeited her sovereignty, and France was to be free to employ force against her.

#### EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

A new printing machine has just been constructed by Mr George Schleby, engineer, which the *Morning Chronicle* describes as much superior to the common printing press. It is said to be capable of printing between six and eight hundred impressions in an hour, by hand.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has announced his intention of founding two scholarships in the University of Glasgow, with an endowment of £50 a year each.

**BIRTH IN AN OMNIBUS.**—A respectable-looking country woman was safely delivered of a fine boy in the Bootle omnibus, on the evening of Monday week. —*Liverpool Courier*.

**LIBEL ON LAW.**—The following notice appeared on the west end of a church in Watling street:—"Any person sticking bills against this church, will be prosecuted according to law, or any other nuisance."

**AMERICAN BEEF.**—We have seen the first importation for the season of prime American beef, advertised in this town. The price by retail is 24d. per lb., and the quality appears to be excellent. —*Mona's Herald*.

**REFINEMENT.**—The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* one day last week:—"The art of courtship taught, by a lady, in a series of four lessons, for one guinea, from the reception of a curtsy to that most in vogue in elegant society."

**THEATRICAL THEOLOGY.**—A New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American*, writing to the Editor on a Sunday, says:—"Many of the fashionable churches have closed for the season of two months!"

The inhabitants of Tichfield have presented a piece of plate to John Bright, Esq., M.P., in consideration of his zealous endeavours to expose the injustice and the iniquity of the game laws.

During the past week, the ice has been no less than an inch thick, in the morning, near Carmarthen.

**THE LEAGUE BAZAAR** opened in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, on Wednesday. The receipts of the day were £350. The weather was very unfavourable.

A Frenchman is said to have invented a machine capable of doing every description of sewing except the sewing of button-holes.

We regret that depredations on rather an extensive scale have for some time been committed, chiefly by tourists, on the beautiful and interesting ruins of Melrose Abbey. —*Edinburgh Advertiser*. [The *Edinburgh Courier* adds, that in consequence of these depredations, the Duke of Buccleuch has resolved to shut up the edifice from the public.]

"THE AMERICAN WOMAN," is the title of a newspaper published in Philadelphia. It is devoted to the American Republican cause, and is edited, printed, and published exclusively for women.

**ANTS' PARASOLS.**—A gentleman talking once of animal sagacity, gravely related, that on a very sultry day he happened to be watching an ant hill, and observed a long procession of those little creatures issue forth from a sunny spot in the garden, but the sunbeams were blazing so intensely, that each insect as it came forth plucked a small green leaf, which they all carried over their heads for parasols. —*Sinclair's Hill and Valley*.

**JACK AND THE BISHOP.**—When Dr Lipscombe, the late Bishop of Jamaica, went on board her Majesty's ship the "Magnificent" to dine with the Admiral, on making his appearance on deck in full canonicals, which of course included the significant apron, a tar sagaciously inquired of his brother Neptune, "Isay, Jack, do you know who that 'ere is?" "No, I don't," said he, "except it is the master blacksmith who is come to take the measure of our new funnel." —*Laptist Herald*.

**OCULAR DEMONSTRATION.**—During the late continued wet weather, a country laird in the upper ward of Lanarkshire became very uneasy for the safety of his crops. But if the honest laird's anxiety was great on account of the weather, his mind was still more perplexed by the state of his barometer. Morning, noon, and night, did he come from the fields dripping with wet, and as often visited and tapped his "weather glass," which, to his daily increasing surprise, and notwithstanding the rain continued to pour down in torrents, always indicated fair weather. This state of matters continued for nearly a fortnight; when the laird, one very wet day, having determined to put an end to the misconception, lifted the barometer from its position on the wall, and presenting its face at the door, exclaimed with vehemence, "Will you believe your ain een?" —*Scotsman*.

**LINCOLN'S INN HALL.**—The festivity at the opening of Lincoln's Inn hall, on the 30th, is to be a morning collation, not a dinner or a banquet, as originally proposed; and we understand that the guests will consist exclusively of her Majesty's Ministers and immediate attendants. The reason for thus limiting the invitation is the very large number of members of the Inn claiming to be present as a right. The benchers will receive her Majesty in full professional costume; Lords Brougham and Campbell (both benchers) are expected to be present, and walk hand in hand on the occasion. —*Sun*.

MR BASEVI, THE ARCHITECT, has been killed, while inspecting some alterations in progress in the belfry of Ely cathedral. He was standing upon a large beam, having some rough nails upon the surface; one of his companions cautioned him to be careful of the nails; but no sooner had the warning been given, than the toe of Mr Basevi caught in some of them; he was precipitated through a small hole in the belfry floor to the lower roof of the tower of the cathedral, and, falling upon a beam, was killed upon the spot.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, October 22nd.

**WHAT WILL GOVERNMENT DO?**—The *Standard*, usually considered as the organ of ministerial opinion, in its number of last night agrees with Lord Ashley, that the question of the Corn-laws is now only one of time; nay, further, it is of opinion that every man of the least pretension to common sense must see it to be so. But the *Standard* says the time is not yet!

**THE MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.**—The Consol market was better this (Tuesday) afternoon, and the advance in prices, though not considerable, showed that more confidence prevailed among the dealers. In the Share-market there was a great decrease of business in new scrip. The issues of the last week or fortnight have in many cases scarcely any quotation at all. For the better sorts of shares more demand existed, and firmer prices were established. Under the present appearance of affairs there is every prospect of the market being cleared of much of its superfluous weight. —*Times, City Article*.

**MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE SON AND GRANDSON OF DR PHILIP.**—The last mail from the Cape of Good Hope brings intelligence of the melancholy death of Mr William Philip, missionary, the son, and of Master John Philip Fairburn, grandson, of Dr Philip. These dear friends were uncle and nephew. John, who had accompanied his grandfather, Dr Philip, on a journey to the Eastern Frontier, for the establishment of his constitution after hooping-cough, and a fever of some severity, from the effects of which he had not completely recovered, remained at Hankey, on the Gamtoos river, with his uncle William, while Dr Philip proceeded to Cafferland. Mr Philip was actively engaged at the time in making extensive improvements in the missionary village and grounds of Hankey, and, amongst other works, had newly completed a tunnel through a rocky hill, through which a constant stream of water would flow from the great river upon an extensive tract of rich land. On Tuesday, the 1st of this month, they went together in a boat to visit the works, and left them together alone, to cross the river in the same boat. Some hours after, the cap of the boy was observed floating in the water, and a man's shoe, which being carried to the workmen at the tunnel, were instantly recognised; and, on hastening to the spot where they were last seen, they discovered the boat floating, but nearly full of water—and nothing more is known. After a long search, the bodies were next day found side by side, at the bottom of the fatal stream. —*Glasgow Examiner*.

**NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND.**—The last advices were to the 3rd May, and stated, generally, the fact of an outbreak of the natives, and the capture of Pomare by her Majesty's forces. The more recent accounts give details of the further operations, directed principally against a stronghold in the possession of a rebel chief, John Heki, which, however, do not seem to have been successful, although serious loss of life is said to have been the result to Heki's followers, amounting, by one account, to 200 men killed. On our side, the loss is stated at eleven killed and thirty-seven wounded. The position of the natives was a very strong one, and very obstinately defended. The British force, consisting of troops of the 58th and 96th regiments, with seamen and marines from the *Slains Castle*, *Velocity*, and *Aurora*, ultimately retired in good order from the scene of contest. It is doubtful, from the accounts, whether the affair will not rather encourage than depress the rebellious followers of Heki, who is still at large, and expected to be very troublesome.

**RONGE, THE REFORMER.**—The following is an extract of a letter from Carlsruhe, dated the 16th of October:—"M. Ronge, and his colleague, David, left here yesterday for Constance. Some of the inhabitants accompanied him to the railway station, but the enthusiasm in his favour was not very great. The Archbishop of Trybourg, the head of the Catholic party in the Duchy of Baden, still refuses to celebrate mixed marriages, notwithstanding the orders of the government, if the parties do not agree to bring up the children in the Catholic faith. Steps are to be

taken against the Bishop, in the course of the approaching session. The election of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, who go out by rotation, has just finished. The government has lost four votes, instead of gaining, as it had hoped to do. The result is by no means satisfactory. The *Gazette* of the Upper Rhine says, in a letter from Freyburg, "the authorities of this district have given orders, and directed the gendarmes to arrest the reformer Ronge, if he should come into that district, and deliver him up to justice."

**THE POTATO CROP ON THE CONTINENT.**—Our Paris letters state, that all the accounts received from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, from Belgium, and the northern departments of France, expressed grave apprehensions for the consequence of the disease that had destroyed the potatoes in those districts respectively. —*Times*.

**EXPORT OF POTATOES.**—Considerable bustle prevailed at Dundee harbour last week in shipping potatoes for the continent. Various vessels were loading with this staple produce, and it is probable that several more will be put in requisition for the same traffic. —*Caledonian Mercury*.

**THE POTATO PESTILENCE IN IRELAND.**—The reports from the country this (Monday) morning, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Chronicle*, are generally much less disheartening than any that have yet appeared, and people begin to indulge in the hope that we have had the worst of the potato disease. There can be no doubt, however, that the potato crop has suffered to a tremendous extent, and that most energetic measures on the part of the government and the public are required to prevent a famine. The *Times* correspondent writes:—"The accounts to-day are of rather a conflicting nature; but perhaps, generally, not so unfavourable as previous reports. Thus, from Tuam, in the county of Galway, it is stated that the crop is comparatively safe, while in Mayo the disease appears to have taken deep root. In the south riding of Tipperary, which no later than Wednesday last was considered to have escaped the contagion, the complaint of injury was more serious than was apprehended, particularly as regards white potatoes."

**EPIDEMIC AMONGST CATTLE AND SHEEP.**—I have learned, from the most authentic sources, that an epidemic has again appeared amongst cattle and sheep, and is producing most serious losses to the graziers and farmers. —*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

**MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.**—The Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland are to meet in Dublin on Tuesday, the 11th of November, to consider the question of the new colleges.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION** met, as usual, on Monday. Mr O'Connell was present, and amused his auditors with a virulent attack on Lord Rosse; laudation of Thomas à Becket, "as one of the noblest characters in history;" and abuse of Cromwell. This comprised the principal business of the meeting. The rent was £377 5s. 3d.

#### SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

As the Leeds and London mail train, on the Midland railway, which was due at Leeds at about five o'clock on Monday morning, was running between the Masborough and Cudworth stations, some part of the engine became out of order, owing to which the train was unable to travel beyond the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. In consequence of this, messengers were sent back to the Masborough station in order to procure another engine to carry the train on to Leeds. In the meantime the train proceeded at a slow pace, with the usual signal lights fixed behind; and, when passing between the Wath and Danfield stations, the assistant engine came up behind at a rapid pace, and ran with immense force into the train. The concussion was, of course, a tremendous one. The last carriage, which was a second class, was forced up from the rails, and the buffers were driven through into the first compartment of a first-class carriage which preceded it. In this compartment were William Boteler, Esq., one of the commissioners of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, Inspector Child and Sergeant Stubbs, of the Leeds detective police force, two of whom have sustained injuries, the issue of which it is impossible to anticipate. Mr Boteler, who is a gentleman between sixty and seventy years of age, had one leg broken close to the knee, and the other severely bruised; and Mr Stubbs received a compound fracture of the left leg, and other material injuries. Mr Child was much shocked, but not otherwise hurt. All the other passengers in the train were more or less bruised by the violence of the collision, but we are happy to say that they have escaped with a stun and some slight contusions. Sir John H. Lowther, Bart., M.P. for York, was one of the passengers. Mr Boteler has been taken home to his residence, which is at Oulton, a few miles from Leeds, and Mr Stubbs was conveyed to the Leeds Infirmary.

The cause of the accident is stated to be, that the driver of the assistant engine had anticipated that the train would be considerably farther in advance than it was; that he was unaware of being near it until it was too late to slacken his pace and avoid a collision. No doubt the circumstances of the case will receive the earliest attention of the Midland Company.

#### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pens	Flour.
English ..	2230	1220	380			
Scotch....						
Irish ....						
Foreign ..	16020		1660			

No alteration in the price of wheat—sales slow—oats cheaper.



Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
For 7 lines....6s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.  
For every additional line..... 4d.

Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Answers to Correspondents deferred until next week.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1845.

### SUMMARY.

THE past week has furnished more than its usual quantity of material for political speculation, and, we wish we had not to add, of political alarm. The prospect of an alarming deficiency in the potato crop of Ireland, coupled with the certainty of a deficient wheat harvest in this country, have disturbed the public for a time in the midst of the railway mania. Although the later accounts from the sister kingdom are of a more hopeful character than those preceding, there is no doubt that a large proportion of the staple article of food for its population, has been destroyed by the prevalent distemper. This fact alone is sufficiently alarming; but, when we consider that the wheat harvest of 1845 is decidedly below that of usual average years—that the stocks of old wheat are closely worked up—that the supply of wheat in bond is so insignificant as to be wholly inadequate to make good the deficiency in the home produce—and add to this the fact that, in consequence of a general failure of the crops on the Continent, we are cut off from all hopes of supply from that quarter—the prospects both of England and Ireland for the next twelve-month are calculated to awaken the most serious forebodings. To be thus awakened from our dreams of national wealth and improvement by the hideous spectre of famine and its attendant train of horrors, may well make us pause in the mad career of reckless speculation.

This critical state of things has naturally given rise to much speculation and excitement in the public mind. "How is the calamity to be warded off?" is the universal inquiry; "Open the ports to the free admission of foreign grain," is the general response, not only by the advocates of free trade, but by those who are notorious for their moderate views and Conservative leanings. That this is the only effectual way of meeting the crisis is now almost universally admitted. And even this, we fear, will not altogether accomplish the end in view, since the only quarter from whence we can reasonably expect any considerable supply of grain is the United States; and there the harvest this year has been less abundant than usual. Meanwhile, there is no doubt the matter is exciting the serious consideration of ministers. The timid and vacillating Premier—the fine-weather minister—has now to pilot the vessel of state amidst untried dangers, through the threatening storm. Will he venture on so bold a step as to suspend the corn laws? If there is any reliance to be placed on rumour, he will; but if we base our calculations on his past character, we must conclude he will not. It will, however, soon be seen what course government intends to pursue, as a privy council has been convened for the 2nd of November, when the subject will doubtless be brought under consideration. Political quidnuncs, indeed, tell us that the matter has already excited differences, possibly irreconcilable, between various members of the cabinet, and that, before long, a coalition ministry, including Lord John Russell and the leading Whigs, will be formed, which will settle the corn laws by the proposal of a moderate fixed duty. In fact, some of the more knowing ones of this fraternity give us a complete list of the future government, from the premier down to the under-secretaries of state!

Besides, however, these, doubtless not altogether unfounded rumours, and the significant tone of the landed aristocracy at the various agricultural meetings which have lately taken place, we have a more tangible indication of a change of ministerial policy in a letter just published, addressed by Lord Ashley "to the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Dorset." He therein takes occasion to inform his constituents that in his opinion "the destiny of the corn laws is fixed; and that the leading men of the great parties in the legislature are by no means disinclined to their eventual abolition. The debates of last session have left no doubt on this head—both the candidates for power, and the occupants of it, approximated so much more closely than at any former period, that most of the hearers were induced to believe that their difference was less a matter of principle than a question of time." The tone of this address, as well as the juncture at which it has been issued, would certainly seem to render the rumoured political changes, both of ministerial policy and personnel, more than probable. We cannot but remark, in passing, on the peculiarly unsatisfactory nature of Lord Ashley's ground for

abandoning the corn laws. Not on account of its inherent injustice, or the train of social and moral evils that arise from it, is the bread tax, in his opinion, to be abolished, but because political expediency requires it. Its destiny is fixed. It would be difficult to reconcile this vicious and dangerous plea with the high character which the noble lord bears for philanthropy.

The railway share market has undergone a partial panic during the past week, from which it has not yet recovered. This is chiefly traceable to an advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England. We trust the check which has been given to extravagant speculation may be both salutary and lasting; but it is doubtful whether it has not already proceeded too far to prevent a crisis in the money market, and ruin to hundreds. There are now 500 schemes, representing a capital of nearly £500,000,000, to be brought before parliament next session, the first calls on which may be roughly estimated at £45,000,000. Truly does the *Times* remark—"The maddest of railway speculators, who is invulnerable to reason and to argument, must be startled, one would think, and pause a little at such facts."

The remaining news of the week may be briefly summed up. In Ireland repeal demonstrations are still rife, at which Mr O'Connell exhibits his usual powers of vituperation. The Orange party have put forth a formal address to the Protestants of England, calling upon them to unite with them in defence of their religion—i. e. the established church. Volatile France is in a flutter of excitement at the approaching war with Abd-el-Kader, and probably with Morocco; and the hero of the hundred razzias has departed in haste to Algeria, with full authority to pursue the intrepid Emir to destruction for the crime of daring to maintain his country's independence. The Italian insurrection has been suppressed, but the flame of discontent still smoulders in the Papal states, ready to burst again into flames at the first promising opportunity. Renewed symptoms of the passion for territorial aggrandisement, and a most sanguinary persecution of the Mormons, comprise the principal points of intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic.

### FAMINE—ITS TEACHINGS.

IRELAND is becoming the centre of new interest, and, as usual, of the melancholy kind. Report gives out that her staff of life is broken. The potato crop, the sole support of her numerous peasantry, is thought to be extensively affected by the prevalent disease. Representations to this effect have reached the castle at Dublin from many quarters, and official steps have been taken to institute inquiry into their correctness. There are causes enough in operation upon which to base a supposition that the actual state of the case has been exaggerated. We earnestly hope that the facts will not be found to justify the rumour. The possibility that they may, however, cannot be denied; and upon this possibility we feel ourselves not merely warranted, but imperatively called upon, to hang a few reflections.

Famine is a spectre so hideously cruel that even a distant glimpse of its hard features may well awaken serious alarm. There needs not that we should wait till it is in our very midst, before we ask ourselves "Why is this terrible visitation?" Before its grim, gaunt outline is well defined—even when, through the haze of general uncertainty, we only think we can descry its awful form—we are required, by all the laws of prudence, to determine the reasons which render its appearance probable. As mariners, when, unexpectedly, they fancy they hear the hoarse roar of breakers ahead, conclude that the bare suspicion indicates that they must be out of their course, so we, satisfied that famine may overtake us, and doubting only whether the warnings we receive be true or false, are driven upon the conviction, that we cannot be just where we ought. Something must be amiss, or why these fears? When the sky is cloudless, none can get up a panic about the fall of thunderbolts. There must be a substratum of possibility, if not of likelihood, in which for alarm to root itself—otherwise, impostors, however unsparingly they might sow the seeds of it, would but labour in vain. And the existence of such a substratum is a condemnation of the policy which allows it. The fault may be in a government, or in a people—but fault there is somewhere, wherever national famine approaches so near to a kingdom, as to justify common apprehension. Seasons, it will be said, are not in the hands of man. This is very partially true. As it respects a particular crop, or a special district of country, it is unquestionably correct; but applied comprehensively, as too often it is, no pretended axiom can be more heavily fraught with falsehood. To all practical purposes, the seasons are providentially put under our controul. We can command both the sunshine and the rain. But the privilege, in this, as in all other instances, is inseparably connected with the performance of duty. We must go after them, instead of indolently expecting them to come after us. All climates, all soils, all varieties of produce constitute the common inheri-

ance of our race—but industry, forethought, and wisdom must turn them to account. Providence never has left, never will leave the world without a sufficiency of food; it needs only to be properly distributed to meet the wants of all. When, therefore, any considerable portion of the human family encounter the horrors of starvation, it would far better become us to cast the blame upon our artificial modes of distribution, and search out the remedy, than to regard it as an ordination of supreme power, which can only be submitted to, with unrepining patience.

The bare prospect of what Ireland may have ere long to undergo suggests two topics of inquiry, which it were well for us to settle at once. The first respects the desirableness, or otherwise, of encouraging a nation to lean exclusively upon one article of subsistence—the second, the policy of suspending its whole temporal welfare upon the influence of a single climate, and that a proverbially fickle one.

Nature, we are told, wants but little, and that little is easily supplied. True, we reply, if men are destined to remain but one remove above the level of brutes. That such is not the purpose of Providence may be inferred from its own beneficent laws. The countries in which the staple article of food is one, and is obtained in abundance without much labour in the cultivation of it, might, at first sight, be esteemed happier, because simpler, than those in which use has created a considerable variety of animal and social wants. And yet the fact that all such countries are, every now and then, cursed with the visitations of famine, might suffice to convince us, that this easy mode of subsistence—this exclusive reliance upon a single article of food—is not in harmony with the purposes of the Universal Ruler. The truth is, that our temporal wants are constituted the means of our intellectual and moral training. The fewer they are, the less urgency there appears for the exercise of thought. If bread grew spontaneously to our hands, and the crop were sufficient and unfailing, mind would sleep away its existence, or pass it in idle dreams, and we should all be but an upper and respectable class of brutes. But it is not intended that we should be so. Hence, our common craving for variety. As civilisation makes progress, our wants increase—as our wants increase, our dependencies multiply—as they multiply, we are driven upon new resources—and, in proportion to the variety of our resources, mind develops itself, man puts forth his inherent energies, and nations escape from the evils of those vicissitudes which, in their ruder states, would have gone far to overwhelm them. Famine, then, or the possibility of famine, we take to be indicative of the savage state of being—and the community exposed to it must needs, in our judgment, be near the bottom of the scale of intelligence.

Another lesson is taught us by the prospective danger. We see the folly, nay, the impiety, of those artificial restrictions upon commerce which place all the comforts of nations within the range and influence of one climate. Providence has not so shut us up. There is abundance for all, and it asks but an equal distribution. This secured, famine would be impossible. And why is it not secured? Why, but that a domineering class may reap unnatural advantages? If the trade of the world were open to us, failure of a particular crop, or dearth in a particular district, would prove nothing more than a partial and temporary inconvenience. Want in one locality would be compensated for by superfluity in another. If, therefore, we have a famine in Ireland, the landlords' law must take the responsibility of it. Let us hear nothing about the mysterious and afflictive ordinations of Providence. Man alone is to blame. A nation which cuts off its own arms has no right to murmur because, thus mutilated, it cannot pluck fruit from the remoter branches of the tree of life. It is all very well to be patient, but patience is not the only virtue. If it were, the disciples of Mohammed might put Christians to the blush. What we want is active and intelligent inquiry; and, wherever this is forced upon us, we are more likely to conclude that we ourselves have been foolish, than that Heaven has been unkind.

The failure of the potato crop, therefore, we take to be a solemn warning: so impressive is it in its character that we would fain hope it will make a due impression upon the minds of our legislators. Famine, indeed, is a dreadful scourge, but its teachings may be highly beneficial and necessary. "Spare the rod, and spoil the child."

### MR O'CONNELL AND THE DISSENTERS OF ENGLAND.

OUR witty contemporary, *Punch*, proposed the other day that a Professor of Billingsgate should be established in the new Irish colleges, and that Mr O'Connell should be inducted into that distinguished office. How far he is qualified to occupy such a post, may be judged of by the following extract from his speech made at a repeal demonstration at Sligo, on Wednesday last, as reported in the *Times* newspaper:—



"One of the persons who opposed the Maynooth grant, Mr Conder, an anti-slavery man, said, 'It is not against the Papists we are fighting at all, but in favour of the voluntary principle.' Oh, the hypocrites! I say to them, 'You petition against the £26,000 being given to Maynooth, but although £36,000 a year have been given every year since the union to the Presbyterians of the north, you never petitioned on the voluntary principle against that [hear, hear]. You are left-handed in your principles with respect to the voluntary principle, and I proclaim you to be knaves, and I will not be duped by you' ['Hear, hear,' and loud cheers]. Well, we beat them hollow [hear]. It has been said that the Dissenters of England possess great strength in the state. Now at the head of those Dissenters I recollect was Sir Culling E. Smith, commonly known by the nickname of Titus Oates. About a fortnight ago I took up a newspaper in which I found a begging advertisement from this Smith, and you could readily perceive through the types the tears in the man's eyes [laughter], in which he complained that he expended £700, and could not get one shilling. Now, if I had been in Dublin at the time, I should really have proposed to the Repeal Association to make a charitable collection for him. There is the strength of the fanatics in England. This Smith owes £700: he seems in debt to that amount, and could not get a shilling. 1,500,000 Dissenters signed a petition against the Maynooth grant, and the result was, that not one of them would pay a just debt or contribute towards it. What a beggarly account of empty boxes! Then again there was a contest the other day in Southwark, when a Mr Miall, a man who conducted a newspaper in London, was a candidate in opposition to Sir William Molesworth; the friends of Mr Miall were all Wesleyans, at the head of whom was Jabez Bunting. I saw the fellow once, and he is just as ugly as his name, and yet he only polled 300 voters on the hustings. It may appear to you an impossible thing that a man should have such a name; but if you saw him, he is precisely as ugly as his name. This is the man who once bothered me with an organ. He thought I was going to make a speech at one time at an anti-slavery meeting which I attended in London, and, although an advocate for the abolition of slavery, he got the organ to blow up, lest I should be heard. I am now even with the vagabond, for I made 500 Irish gentlemen laugh at him [laughter]. That shows how exceedingly weak the fanatical party were in England, and how completely they have been deserted. They owed as deep a hatred to them and the Repeal agitation as the other; and if they had the gutter commissioner of the Times, he would be a fitting companion for them."

It is impossible, in reading the above scurrilous extract, to suppose, by the utmost stretch of charity, that Mr O'Connell can really have believed the genuineness of the many falsehoods he has here, with his accustomed facility, strung together. To do so would be to suppose him ignorant of the most prominent political events of the day—to doubt that retentiveness of memory which he boasts, and experience proves justly, of possessing—and to believe him capable of forgetting bygone events of a character too marked to escape the most feeble recollection. Then it was his policy to seek the friendship and assistance of those who are now made the objects of his slanderous abuse. Then he courted the Dissenters of England, and was the foremost in advocating the principles of voluntarism, to which he is now a recreant. And, because others have held their principles too dear to be sacrificed on the altar of a truckling expediency, while he has made his principles subservient to his personal ambition, they are to be denounced as knaves and vagabonds before the credulous people of Ireland.

Such is the despicable position of the man who, but a short time since, stood upon the highest pinnacle of moral grandeur. To behold the leader of an oppressed nation—the successful champion of Catholic emancipation—the man, whose fame, as the advocate of great and lofty principles, has filled the world—the instructor of his countrymen in the great truth that political changes should only be sought by moral means—to see a man, thus invested with all the prestige of power and greatness, stoop to the utterance of the coarsest scurrility—endeavour to kindle a bitter and lasting animosity of race between two portions of the same empire—make his speeches the vehicle for the most despicable allusions to the personal appearance of those who happen to differ from him in opinion—and stand up before thousands of his countrymen to assert things which he knows to be false, in order to brand the character of one who was his cordial supporter as long as he held on in the path of principle—is enough to put us out of conceit with human nature. The anomaly would seem to be too great to exist elsewhere than in the world of fiction.

But, alas! it is not only true, but the welfare of the sister kingdom may be said to be placed in the hands of him who has so fallen from his proud position as the "Liberator" of Ireland. Melancholy is it to reflect that millions of his countrymen drink in whatever he may please to utter, whether good or bad—are constantly influenced by his appeals to their passions, and are ready to follow him to danger and to death. Tremendous influence for any man to wield, but how fearful a responsibility! Could we but induce Mr O'Connell to pause in his present career, and consider where he is leading the Irish Catholics, and where he might be leading them—to compare for one moment the gratification of personal and aimless ambition with the glory and satisfaction of having been the saviour of his country—to strive to benefit Ireland, especially during the present crisis, by proposing some

practical measures for her amelioration, in which he might receive the assistance (and he knows it) of the friends of reform in this country, instead of endeavouring to isolate himself and his country from the rest of the world—it would be an ample revenge for an exhibition of paltry spite and scurrility, which must be a thousand times more injurious to himself and his character than to the objects of his abuse.

#### POLITICAL RUMOURS.

THE MINISTRY.—Private letters, sent us by a close observer, tend strongly to confirm the rumours in the London papers, that the breach between Peel and Stanley is becoming so serious as to render the retirement of the latter from office before parliament meets more than probable.—*Scotsman*.

ROMOURED DISSENSIONS IN THE MINISTRY.—The *Dublin Evening Post* mentions "a report that very strong, irreconcilable differences of opinion have sprung up between Wellington and Peel. The causes of the disagreement are said to be various. The chief is, the state of Ireland and the policy to be adopted. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, has shown a decided aversion to coercive measures. The Duke of Wellington would cut the Gordian knot, if necessary, with the sword. Again, it has been reported that the Duke of Wellington is inexorable on the corn laws, while Sir Robert Peel, yielding to the pressure, would relax, if not repeal them altogether. There is a serious split, we are confidently told—so serious, that the noble duke and the right hon. gentleman severally tendered their resignation into the hands of her Majesty. It is added that the Queen peremptorily refused to accept them, at least for the present. It is not stated what part the other ministers have taken in the dispute. The ministers in the House of Commons, to a man, are with their master; and, with the exception of Aberdeen, and perhaps of Lord Lyndhurst, that part of the cabinet in the Lords would range themselves under the banners of the duke. Enough for us that there is mutiny in the camp."

THE CABINET AND THE CORN LAW.—It is expected that the leading members of the cabinet will assemble in London about the 2nd of November, and it cannot be denied that most grave considerations await them. By that time they will be in full possession of the information which in the meantime will be sedulously procured from all parts of the country, as to the most vital of all questions, the food of the people—in fact, the means of sustaining life among millions of our humbler fellow-beings. Should such information show that the public safety requires energetic action, no party considerations or monopolist clamours will, we are confident, be suffered to influence their deliberations. Famine, with all its attendant horrors, glares at them from Ireland. What, then, is to be done with the corn laws? It is undeniable that the sliding scale of duties is in dispute with the majority of the thinking people of this country, whilst, at the same time, the most eminent of the liberal statesmen are opposed to a total abolition of duty, preferring a moderate fixed impost. The importation of foreign corn is comparatively neglected, and this essential safeguard against domestic scarcity seems to be now the business of no man. Under these circumstances, the subject of the corn laws must necessarily occupy the earliest attention of the government and of parliament. Upon the whole, what with the apprehended failure of the usual supply from Ireland, the inefficiency and uncertainty, if not the demoralising tendency of the sliding-scale, and the universal desire of the people for an alteration in the corn-laws, we shall be much surprised, indeed, if the ensuing session of parliament will not, despite the League and the monopolists, give us a moderate fixed duty on foreign corn. Well-founded apprehensions of impending famine may, perhaps, demand a sudden and more decisive measure on the part of the executive—the necessity for which may God avert.—*Observer*.

THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOIREE.—In addition to the distinguished persons who have already accepted the invitation to the *soirée* on the 23rd instant, Mark Lemon, Esq., (the editor of *Punch*), and Gilbert à Beckett, Esq., one of its most distinguished contributors, have expressed their intention to be present. With these gentlemen, Douglas Jerrold, and Charles Dickens, the *soirée* bids fair to be a glorious "Night with *Punch*."—*Manchester Guardian*. We have looked over the list of the guests as advertised, and observe, much to the credit of the Manchester people, that the foremost names are those of the men of genius who have been invited—Charles Dickens, Esq., Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Gilbert à Beckett, Charles Knight, Samuel Lover, and then come the members of parliament for the borough, some of their distinguished townsmen and neighbours, such as Mr Cobden, Mr Bright, and Mr Brotherton. The municipal authorities are also to be present; but with the exception of Sir B. Heywood, who is one of the society itself, we do not observe a single titled guest. The Lancashire gentlemen have in general been reproached with entertaining too profound a respect for the aristocracy, and we may therefore look on the meetings of the Manchester Athenæum as proofs that they are reforming themselves. Last year, if we recollect correctly, Mr D'Israeli was their chief guest at the Athenæum. They have, therefore, come to the right conclusion, that talents and genius ennobles whatever they mingle with, and can receive no additional dignity from mere conventional and political titles.—*Chronicle*.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH, BART, M.P.—We have heard that the honourable member for Southwark is seriously ill, in consequence of over-exertion and over-excitement at the election; but as we see no mention of his illness in the London papers, we hope the rumour that has reached us is exaggerated.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MR WAKLEY, M.P.—Among the passengers who arrived here by the Shannon steamer, on Friday evening, was Mr Wakley, M.P., the Middlesex coroner, from his shooting quarters at Skye. After the paragraphs, set on foot by the *Medical Times*, that have been "going the round," his numerous friends will be happy to hear, that the hon. gentleman is in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

We have much pleasure in stating that Mr Richardson, already known to our readers as having undertaken an anti-slavery mission to Morocco, has, on a similar errand, penetrated the Great Desert as far as Ghadames, the grand commercial depot of Northern and Central Africa. His principal object is to collect statistics in relation to the slave trade. In the face of many dangers he has arrived safely at Ghadames. We are sure that all friends of humanity will watch with lively interest his further proceedings.—*Anti-slavery Reporter*.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.—There is a report current that Lord Chief Justice Tindal is about to retire from the bench, and that Sir Thomas Wilde, who has become connected with the royal family by his marriage with Mademoiselle d'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray, is to succeed him in the office of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.

THE ASHBY MAGISTRATES.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that R. G. Creswell, Esq., one of the Ashby magistrates, whose names are so unenviably associated with the cruel commitments and imprisonments of Thomas Lakin, has resigned his commission of the peace for this county.—*Leicester Mercury*.

PEACE.—The committee of the London Peace society have addressed a "letter to the ministers of the Christian religion, of every denomination and in every place," stating the progress made by the principles which the society has advocated during the last thirty years, urging various arguments in support of their fundamental doctrine "that all war is opposed to the spirit of Christianity," and entreating those whom they address, "to consider whether it is not their duty to employ the influence which their position gives, in aiding the efforts now making for the abolition of the system of war."

THE EMPEROR AND THE LEAGUE.—The *Standard* of Thursday announces that the League has been enabled to carry on its extensive operations to purify the register of voters throughout the kingdom, by a liberal grant from the Russian government. We have made inquiry into the truth of this statement, and we are sorry to say, that the Treasurer has not, as yet, received or heard of the remittance. We call the attention of the Emperor to the subject. If he really has subscribed to promote the cause of free trade, he ought to see that his money reaches the proper quarter.—*Manchester Times*.

ROYAL PRESENT TO THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—In return for the munificent present of Arab horses but recently made by the Emperor of Morocco to our gracious Sovereign, it has pleased her Majesty to command, that a selection of the finest fabrics should be made from the best looms of England and Scotland, to acknowledge, in a proper national spirit, the compliment paid by the eastern Monarch. The richest velvets, the rarest silks and satins, and the choicest shawls of Paisley, have been selected for the purpose. Report speaks in the most eulogistic terms of the costliness of the several parcels, each in itself of considerable amount; and the manufacturers, well aware of the value of obtaining a good name both at home and abroad, have executed in a manner in the highest degree gratifying the important trust confided to them.—*Sun*.

DEATH PUNISHMENTS.—LECTURES OF THE REV. GEORGE HARRIS, NEWCASTLE.—We stated, a few weeks ago, that the Rev. George Harris, of Hanover-square Chapel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, had consented to deliver two lectures on capital punishments, in compliance with a requisition from some hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead, and that the worthy member for the latter borough had acceded to the wish of the requisitionists that he should take the chair. The Nelson-street lecture room, which accommodates from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, was engaged for the occasion, and was each night (to use a newspaper phrase) "crowded to suffocation." On the Monday a considerable number of persons were unable to gain admission; but at the second lecture, on Wednesday night, hundreds were congregated in the lobby, and at the doors, who strove in vain to find an entrance to the amphitheatre. Among the gentlemen present, either at one or both of the lectures, we observed, in addition to W. Hutt, Esq., M.P., the venerable Alderman Dr Headlam (himself an open and able opponent of death punishments), Aldermen Brockett and Wilson, Councillors Philipson, Weatherley, Harle, Nichol (John), and Stokoe, Dr Elliot, the Rev. W. Lietch, the Rev. D. Adam, the Rev. Mr Lyne, and Messrs Charles Larkin, T. M. Greenhow, J. Bennett, Joseph Watson, A. Clapham, W. Beaumont, G. A. Brumell, John Brumell, Edward Richardson, George Burnett, jun., W. Chatur, M. Forster, G. Scarlett, Edward Jackson, H. Richardson, E. S. Hills, D. H. Wilson, I. Hamilton, William Kell, R. W. Swan, Hew Singers, T. K. Fife, &c., &c.—*Gateshead Observer*.



## IRELAND.

## APPEAL OF THE ORANGE PARTY TO THE PROTESTANTS OF ENGLAND.

An adjourned meeting was held in Belfast on Thursday, which was attended by noblemen and gentlemen from the several counties in the province of Ulster, the Earl of Roden in the chair. An address to the Protestants of the British empire, proposed by the Earl of Erne, and seconded by the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and of the Marquis of Devonshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, Viscount O'Neil, and the several other noblemen and gentlemen from whom letters of approval were read. This document has not yet been made public; but the substance of it is, I am informed, to the following effect:—It sets out by calling on the Protestants of Great Britain to give the case of their Irish brethren a calm and unprejudiced hearing, as they believe that their fall would be the signal for the fall of Protestantism throughout Christendom. It then refers to the strenuous support the Irish Protestants gave to the present government on their accession to office, notwithstanding the misgivings of others whose foresight has now fully justified the course they have adopted; still they disclaim any indisposition to co-operate with ministers in a conciliatory policy towards the Roman Catholics, but it must be on terms of equality with both parties; that the advancement of the church of Rome is not to proceed *pari passu* with the depression of Protestantism; they object to the endowment of Maynooth, contrary to the remonstrances of a million of British Protestants, while a peremptory refusal was given to the reasonable petition of the Irish Protestants for some slight aid towards the instruction of their children in a manner which they conceive to be conformable to their faith; they are, therefore, driven to the startling conclusion that it is the design of the minister to govern Ireland through the medium of the Roman Catholic party, whose influence is to be purchased at any hazard or by any concession. Under such circumstances, they, naturally enough, are led to suppose that the next step will be the project of endowing the Roman Catholic clergy—one which, they hesitate not to say, would strike at the maintenance of the established church, and thus shake one of the fundamental articles of the act of Union. Reference is then made to the general state of this country—the murders, the conspiracies, the immunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of the foulest deeds, and the comparative innocuousness of the power of the law. To meet these evils, they propose to associate with their English brethren in the spirit of men who can appreciate the value of religion, confident in that veneration for constitutional liberty which makes an Englishman jealous of any encroachment of his right of free expression of political opinions. The recent dismissals of magistrates are then instanced as acts both harsh and arbitrary, and as an attempt to establish a principle that, to unite for any purpose, however legal, may expose the parties to the same penalties as if their objects had been unlawful. To carry this principle out, any government so inclined might convert the Irish magistracy into a body of political partisans, and all confidence in them by the people would be at an end. The appeal concludes by calling on the Protestants of the kingdom to strain every energy to secure a faithful representation in the House of Commons, and no longer to neglect the registries, if they would not have their political influence wholly paralysed. Further apathy, and the triumph of the foe would be complete.—*Times*.

## REPEAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—MAYO.

A "monster meeting" took place at Castlebar on Sunday week, which the correspondent of the *Times* describes as a "failure." "For some days past the walls of every lane were placarded with the announcement of the 'glorious news' that the Liberator would visit Mayo, and with exhortations to its inhabitants to assemble *en masse*, to greet his coming. At half-past three, the head of a wretched procession marched into the town. Some six or seven temperance bands, with draggled banners and weather-stained uniforms, five or six gentlemen's carriages, a few vehicles of an inferior class, twenty or thirty horsemen, 300 persons with wands and ribands, and a ruck of 3,000 peasantry trampling through the mud and filth, constituted the whole demonstration in the town of Castlebar." Such is the *Times*' account of the monster meeting. Mr O'Connell addressed the people from under a capacious umbrella, but his speech, like the day, was very damp. The great treat was reserved for the evening, when there was a dinner, Dr M'Hale, and speeches. The banquet took place in a hall of boards and calico, through which the rain poured in such quantities, that the guests had to use their hats, great coats, and even umbrellas!

Dr M'Hale (archbishop of Tuam) made a very eloquent speech. Referring to the proposal to pension the Catholic clergy, and raise them to a level with the Protestant establishment, he said—Let the Irish people, Protestant and Catholic, beware of a scheme not less despotic than delusive [hear, hear]. The Protestant establishment, with its tithes or rent-charge, are palpable and confessed enormities. Do you abate them by pensioning the Catholic clergy? [hear, and cheers]. On the contrary, you rivet them on, and for ever.

The principal other speakers were Mr O'Connell, Mr R. D. Brown, Mr Somers, and Mr Lynch.

## SLIGO.

"The demonstration of Sligo in favour of repeal which has just (Wednesday) terminated," says the

*Times* reporter, "presented but few distinctive features to contrast it with the preceding meetings this year. Less numerous than that at Thurles, but more successful than its immediate precursor at Castlebar, it was fortunate in the fineness of the weather and the beauty of its locality. It was sad enough, as one passed along the route taken by Mr O'Connell from Ballina into the country, to see the favourable, and but seldom recurring, opportunity given to the poor peasant for the saving of his scanty harvest, neglected and lost for ever. For miles in the rear of the procession, the fields were deserted, although many a corn-stook and patch of ripening grain showed at once the lateness of the harvest, and the necessity of making every use of so rare a blessing at this period of the year, and in the district, as a cloudless sky and brightening sun. Your reporter can with confidence declare, that for fourteen miles of country, from Ballina up to the procession, there were not visible along the road ten human beings engaged in any kind of labour; and, that but for the gathering at a country fair on the way, and the appearance of heaps of children left to play with the pigs and turkeys, or the occasional sight of some feeble old man, or helpless old woman, peering out of their miserable huts, there would have been an utter absence of life throughout the land. The pleasant sound of labour had ceased, and not a flail plied or anvil rang along that great extent of country. The procession, passing beneath innumerable triumphal arches, proceeded through the town to the place of meeting, which was a fine field, situated on an eminence above the town, and beneath the shadow almost of the great mountain which guards its seaboard entrance. At no time was this field nearly full; and, making every allowance for the persons who turned back, impeded by narrow ways (although it may be remarked, *en passant*, that it does not seem very reasonable to count everybody who comes to look at a procession as forming a part of it), the very highest calculation of the numbers present could not, *me judice*, exceed 18,000."

A banquet, attended by 350 persons, took place in the evening, when Mr Somers, M.P., presided. The speeches and resolutions were of the usual character. Mr O'Connell's speech we have elsewhere noticed. From what took place, it would seem as though one principal object of the demonstration was to secure the support of the people in their hostility to the new colleges. Thus Mr O'Connell, in referring to that measure, said:—

Thank Heaven, all the Catholic prelates had protested against that bill, and nineteen of them had repeated that protest [cheers]. God forbid the day should come when any of them should put his name to a counter-declaration, which would in effect assert that the people of Ireland ought not to put any confidence in nineteen of their bishops [cheers]. What a triumph that would be to the deceitful administration of Sir J. Graham. It filled his (Mr O'Connell's) Catholic mind with terror and horror for the consequences. No (continued the hon. gentleman, addressing Drs Browne and Feeny, who bowed their heads in assent), you will not be deserted, my lords [cheers]. The people of Ireland will never desert you ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. If by accident such a declaration should come out, it will be taken, not as the result of judgment. Oh, I will not canvass or dilate upon it; all I say is, that the people of Ireland, who stuck by their clergy when it was death to believe in them, and torture to dare to vindicate their high characters—the people of Ireland, who, for three hundred years, bled, and died, and were exterminated for their religion, will never forget the clergy who did not abandon them in the days of their distress, and who never forsook them [cheers].

Dr BROWNE, bishop of Elphin, who, with a large number of ecclesiastics, attended the meeting, spoke to a like effect:—

Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, and other members of the ministry, thought they would discover them from O'Connell; but would any bishop in Ireland be found to shrink from that standard on which they had nailed the colours of their religion and patriotism [cheers]? It was impossible to discover them, or prevent them from paying the homage of their respect and allegiance to that illustrious man [continued cheers]. They might give them a Maynooth grant, but they understood them [cheers]. They might, in like manner, give them that odious and abominable Academic bill [hear, hear]. They thought that the priests of Ireland would be juggled, and that they would receive this as a boon from them; but they would tell them that they had studied history [hear, hear]. They had deeply meditated on that history, and they were convinced that Ireland never yet obtained a particle of justice from England, except in the days of her distress, and when it was wrong from her fears [cheers].

DISMISSAL OF MR LLOYD, OF BEECHMOUNT, FROM THE MAGISTRACY.—It is announced by the *Limerick Chronicle*, a Tory journal, that "Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Beechmount, D.L. and J.P., has received a supersedeas from the Lord Chancellor." It is from the commission of the peace, of course, that Mr Lloyd has been superseded by the Chancellor; and the inference is that he has not yet been deprived of his deputy lieutenancy. In the recent cases of the Orange magistrates who were deputy lieutenants, the Lord Lieutenant made the first move by removing them from the latter office, and the Chancellor followed with his misgives about the commission of the peace. In the case of Mr Lloyd, however, the order of proceeding has been reversed.

MR PARKER has resigned his office of assistant poor-law commissioner, and his resignation has been accepted.

A lady at Sion, in Switzerland, has lately been fined one hundred francs for having public worship in her house.

## THE WEST INDIES.

Advices received from Jamaica to Sept. 23rd, state that the island continued healthy, although the heat was still very oppressive. The drought complained of in previous advices still existed in several of the lowland parishes, and threatened serious injury to the crop of next year, unless the usual October rains set in at an early period. Rains had fallen in Barbadoes, but the weather was not considered favourable for the planters. The canes were backward and irregular in many places, but still they were not altogether without vigour. The worms had committed sad ravages upon other growing crops. Great heat had produced much sickness among the native population.

A fight had taken place between the natives and Hill Coolies, of which the *Times* gives the following version:—"A fracas, alluded to in the papers received by the last packet, as having occurred between the Coolies on Danks's estate in Clarendon, and some native labourers, proved, on investigation, to be but a trifling affair after all. One of the negroes belonging to the estate contrived, either through carelessness or wantonness, to ride over a Coolie, who was walking with some of his countrymen on the road, and to bruise his foot. The Coolie and his friends resented it, and an attempt was made to capture the offending black. His friends made common cause with him, and a fight ensued, in which one of the Coolies received a cutlass wound of a slight nature in the head. The justices who investigated the matter, deemed it their duty to send the negroes for trial before the supreme court, in order to show the Coolies that all due protection would be extended to them by the authorities; and, at the same time, to caution the natives that any ill-treatment of the Coolies, through jealousy or rivalry, would be severely punished. All the papers combine in describing these people as a most amiable and tractable race, and as giving the highest possible satisfaction."

The complaints of the deficiency of labour in the principal agricultural districts were very great. In the parish of St Mary very few labourers had made their appearance at work since the celebration of the anniversary of freedom (1st of August).

Lord Elgin had issued his proclamation calling together the House of Assembly for the despatch of business on the 21st of the present month (October). A vacancy had occurred in the representation of Kingston by the death of Mr George Orrett, the late member, who died from the effects of a rupture of a bloodvessel within a few hours after landing from the Forth steamer from England. There were three candidates for the vacancy—Mr Richard J. C. Hitchens, a merchant of long standing; a Mr John Nimes, a gentleman of colour; and a Mr Vickars, a black gentleman. The result appeared to be doubtful.

The Port au Prince *Manifeste* of Sept. 21 contains a decree forbidding the marriage of Haytiens with whites, and refusing, after such a marriage, the rights of citizenship to Haytiens and their issue. The same paper also contains another decree, forbidding any coloured man to remain on the island, unless he be willing to renounce all rights of citizenship in other countries.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—On Monday morning a canoe ran into the bay of Gros-Islet with eight persons, who had availed themselves of the calm weather prevalent during the night previous to row across the channel, escaping from that slavery which was lately described in the French chambers, by M. Dupin, as being preferable to freedom in St Lucia. We understand there has also been a recent arrival at the bay of Anse La Raye, of two more refugees from the same French island.—*Palladium*, August 7.

THE FRENCH COLONIES AND SLAVERY.—By private advices it would appear that a good deal of alarm has been excited among the planters of Martinique, in consequence of the revival and enforcement of some obsolete law, by which it is provided that if a slave shall in any manner, by purchase, gift of his master, or otherwise, become free, the whole of his relations in the direct line are entitled to their freedom also. It is estimated that one-third of the whole slave population would, under the terms of this law, be entitled to their liberation.—*Trinidad Gazette*, August 8.

SENSIBILITY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The *Epoque* French paper, says that the King "was so affected with the news from Africa," that told of 440 soldiers, being cut off by Abd-el-Kader, that "he ordered the concert to be postponed!" "This is very pathetic. When, however, a few hundreds of Arabs—men, women, and children—were roasted alive by the gallant Pellissier in the caves of Dahra, was not *Te Deum* chanted in thanksgiving for the burning?"—*Pruch*.

EARTHQUAKE AT CRIEFF.—On Monday last, the 13th inst., at a few minutes past nine a.m., we had a pretty smart shock of earthquake. The underground rumble seemed to proceed from south-west to north-east.—*Perth Courier*.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Hungerford Suspension bridge was sold on Friday by the proprietors for £226,000; thus yielding £62 10s. for each share of £25. A deposit of £20,000 is to be paid by the purchasers next week.—*Globe*.

THE QUEEN and her young family remain at Windsor, in good health. Prince Albert has got over his lameness, and has resumed the diversion of shooting, to which he is so passionately devoted.

Dr Lang has arrived at Port Philip, and was engaged in the formation of a new Presbyterian church on the voluntary principle.



## THE REGISTRATION.

The free traders' gain on this year's revision for the city of London, is 1,649; for the county of Middlesex, 1,520; for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2,405; for North Lancashire, 1,500; North Cheshire, 294; South Staffordshire, 936; North Staffordshire, 195; East Surrey, 553.

In the borough of Leicester the free traders have obtained, in this year's revision, a majority of 175; in Bristol, 252; Blackburn, 31; Bath, 28; Weymouth, 16; Exeter, 147; Thetford, 5; Hull, 204.

On the Cambridge borough revision the free traders have gained 41; and, as Mr Fitzroy Kelly was only returned by a majority of 17, the borough may be considered safe for a free trade member at the next election.

The registration revision in the southern division of Leicestershire has proceeded satisfactorily for the cause of free-trade. At the opening of the court at Hinckley, the agent of the Liberals succeeded in making the most direful and unparalleled havoc on the Tory forces. At Bosworth and Harborough we understand that similar triumphs have attended the generalship of the Liberals.

In one polling district of North Lancashire, eight clergymen, monopolists, were struck from the county list; the name of Mr Talbot Clifton, M.P., the representative of North Lancashire, was also struck off; he had been upon the register as owner of certain freehold property, which was proved to the satisfaction of the Court by the League agent, to belong to his father; objections to 38 *reverend* claimants to the franchise in Middlesex were sustained; and in the same county the names of three knights, three baronets, and an Irish peer were expunged from the register at the instance of our agent. In South Staffordshire, Mr Hickin succeeded in his objections against seven clergymen and a member of parliament. We mention these instances merely to satisfy our correspondent, and all who entertain his views, that "clergymen, members of parliament, and land owners" do require looking after like other people.—*League*.

## LORD ASHLEY AND THE TEN HOURS BILL

A numerous meeting of operatives was held at the Brunswick hotel in Manchester, on Tuesday evening, to receive from Lord Ashley a statement as to the course which he intended to pursue next session of parliament, on the short time question. The meeting was composed of two delegates from each factory, and comprised about 400 persons.

Lord Ashley began by stating the reasons why a short time bill had not been introduced during the last session; it was thought inadvisable to introduce it after it had been discussed and rejected in the previous session; all parties were of opinion that full time should be allowed to try the working of the Amended Factories act; the House of Commons was so completely absorbed in railway legislation that it would have been impossible to command attention; and he was unprovided with petitions in support of such a measure. He was not, however, disposed to let next session pass away in a similar manner. With regard to the railway question, which threatened to be far more formidable than during the last session of parliament, he would say that he must endeavour to forestall it, by giving notice of leave to bring in on the very first night of the session a bill for shortening the hours of labour in factories. And if the people were ready upon that point, he was quite ready to serve them with the best of his energies. Opinion has undergone a very favourable change; many members of parliament no longer oppose a restriction of working time; in other countries it is advocated—even in America, the people of Lowell have petitioned the legislature of Massachusetts for a limitation of the hours of labour; and in this country the experiment has practically succeeded in the factory of Mr Gardner, at Preston, and in other mills. Meanwhile, Lord Ashley exhorted his hearers to advance the question by agitation.

Other speakers—Mr Brotherton, M.P., Mr Huntington, incumbent of St John's, and several operatives—testified to the advantages of short time. Before the meeting separated thanks were voted to Lord Ashley.

**IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.**—We borrow from the *Economist* the following striking table, showing the progress which has been made in the importation of foreign cattle:—

	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.	Swine.
In eight months to Sept. 15.	5825	3093	462	3888	403
In the month of August . . .	1027	661	193	1903	92
In eight months 1844 . . .	1422	538	40	359	186
In eight months 1843 . . .	556	270	32	161	212

Thus, in one year, the rate of increase is, in oxen, about fourfold; in cows, about sixfold; in calves and lambs, more than tenfold.

**A CENTENARIAN.**—Mrs Johnson, widow of the late Mr James Johnson, who resides with her grandson, Mr James Blagiff, tenant on the Castlemaine estate, in Kilkenny West, although in her 102nd year, has the entire of this harvest bound and tied the corn after two reapers, competing with the servant maid whose ridge would be done first and best. She has also carded and spun two stone of wool, to be manufactured into clothes for her great grandchildren; and she has not only spun the wool for, but also knit all the stockings she and they wear; and almost every Sunday walks to "the church that tops the neighbouring hill," immortalised by Goldsmith.—*Westmeath Guardian*.

## THE ELECTIONS.

**WIGAN ELECTION.**—The nomination of candidates for the election of a member to represent this borough, in the place of the late Peter Greenall, Esq., took place on Wednesday, at the Moot hall. The candidates were the Hon. Captain James Lindsay, second son of the Earl of Balcarras, on the Tory interest; and R. A. Thicknesse, Esq., son of the late Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., of Beech hill, near Wigan, formerly M.P. for the borough, on the side of the free traders. Mr Thicknesse and Captain Lindsay having severally addressed the electors, the mayor called for a show of hands, which was clearly in favour of the Captain. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr Thicknesse, which commenced at eight o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr Lindsay was elected. The votes at the close of the poll stood thus:—Lindsay, 273; Thicknesse, 211: majority, 62. Mr Thicknesse (says the *Manchester Times*) very properly refused to expend a single shilling in bribery, treating, or corruption of any description, and nobly acted on that determination; but Monday morning opened with the most systematic treating on the part of the monopolists, and never was witnessed more drunkenness in the streets of any town during an election than was exhibited by the supporters of the monopolist candidate, from that period until the close of the election. Public-houses were constantly open, and suppers, drink, and breakfasts, freely distributed.

**MATTHEW BELL, Esq., M.P.**, it is currently rumoured, will shortly retire from public life, with an understanding that Mr Hodgson Hinde, M.P., shall succeed him in the representation of South Northumberland. Newcastle is to fall to Mr Richard Hodgson's lot.—*Gateshead Observer*.

**WOODSTOCK.**—Nothing definite is yet known as to when the election for this borough may be expected to take place. It will be necessary (as I stated in my late communication) for the late member, Lord Loftus, to prove his title to the peerage, as Marquis of Ely. Notice of the vacancy (under the act 24 George III., c. 26), must then be given to the Speaker of the House of Commons; and fourteen days after such notice has been published in the *London Gazette* the Speaker will issue his writ for the election of a new member. The present Marquis of Ely is now in Ireland, and, as far as I can learn, he has not yet taken any steps to establish his title. It is probable, however, that in a few days his claim to the peerage will be made, and the notice required by the act will then be given to the Speaker. The election may be expected to take place in about three weeks from this time. The only candidate in the field is Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough. His lordship attained his majority in April last, and is a subaltern officer in the 4th Light Dragoons, now in barracks at Hounslow. He arrived at Blenheim on Saturday and issued an address to the electors, which is considered very unsatisfactory and barely civil—containing no specific statement of his political principles. Some of the electors have indulged a malicious hope that the Marquis of Blandford might come forward to contest the seat with his brother, and in opposition to his father's interest. Of this, however, there is not the remotest probability. Though many of the electors are most anxious to shake off the domination of the house of Marlborough, I believe I may state confidently that no opposition will be offered at the ensuing election to the return of Lord Alfred Churchill.—*Times Correspondent*.

**SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE.**—The election for this division of the county is expected to take place in the early part of next week. Lord Brooke is the only candidate announced. He is on the continent, and is likely to remain absent at the election. His return is considered certain.

**WINDSOR.**—The friends of Sir John de Beauvoir, finding that there was no chance of his return for Windsor, in opposition to the interests brought to bear in favour of Colonel Reid and Mr Walter, have advised the hon. baronet to retire, and to leave the battle to be fought by the other two candidates. The canvass on the part of Col. Reid and Mr Walter is expected to be very protracted, in consequence of so large a number of the electors having refused to make any promises of support to either of the candidates. Very little progress was made on Saturday, it being market day, and the tradesmen being engaged in their different callings. The writ is expected about the 3rd of next month, and the election to take place on the following Wednesday or Thursday. The chairman of Sir John de Beauvoir's late committee was enrolled last evening a member of Colonel Reid's committee, upon the recommendation of Captain Bulkeley, of the 1st life guards. The number of electors on the register is between 600 and 700, nearly one-half of whom, it is said, are unpledged at present. In the comparatively small town of Windsor no less than eight of the inns and private houses have been opened for the meetings of the committees of the two candidates. Mr Rowland Hill having been mentioned as a candidate for whom a canvass had been commenced at Windsor, that gentleman writes to the *Times*:—"If any one has canvassed the electors of Windsor on my behalf, it has been done without my knowledge and contrary to my wishes."

**THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.**—Friday night's *Gazette* announces, that the Queen has recommended the Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral to elect to the vacant see of Bath and Wells "the Right Reverend" Richard Bagot, D.D., Bishop of Oxford. It is now said that the Dean of Westminster (Dr Wilberforce) will be Bishop of Oxford.

## PROGRESS AND EFFECTS OF THE RAILROAD MANIA—NEAR APPROACH OF THE CRISIS.

(From the *Times*.)

Everywhere the small tradesmen are making excuse to the wholesale dealers—are learning the art and mystery of accommodation bills—are creeping into debt with every leg of their body—are, in fact, robbing their creditors, their wives and children, their own tills, in order to get suddenly rich by scrip. Crowds of young professional gentlemen, attorneys, surgeons, surveyors, clerks, and, *pro pudor*, of clergymen, are deep in this visionary wealth. A portion have been clever enough to do well, and are wise to be "realising;" but all do not, and all cannot. The temptation still continues. The man who, this morning, resolves to "get out" in time, is seduced to-morrow by the offer of a place in a "direction," or a "provisional committee," with its complement of a hundred shares; or a friend in distress offers him a bargain. As fast, too, as the successful speculators invest their spoils in the *terra firma* of an old-established line, others, green perhaps, from their native fields, country gentlemen and farmers, not always unembarrassed, supply their place. Now, what materials are these to stand a panic? What means have they of raising thirty millions? The want of money is already felt. Wholesale houses are already directing their travellers to inquire how their customers stand in the share-market, and to be pressing accordingly. Scrip already figures in bankruptcy reports. The better sort of investments, and even shares in good railways, are already falling. People are selling their heavy stock to supply its place with lighter and more speculative. They cannot, they say, have shares in every line, so they choose the "fancy" article. There can be only one result. One night's frost, and half the flower-garden dies.

The wise proceeding of the Bank of England, in raising the *minimum* rate of discount to three per cent., small as the difference is from that which before prevailed, has brought the railway speculations to at least a temporary stop. Little has been heard on all sides to-day but discussions on the tendency of this measure, and among the jobbers and gamblers in railway shares the conviction is general, that it ought not to place them in a worse position, because to men who are already paying at the rate of twenty or thirty per cent. to put off the evil day of payment, a difference of one-half per cent. in the current value of money seems a trifle unworthy of the smallest consideration. Still they hesitate about engaging in any new operations, and the disposition is far greater to sell than to buy, only that buyers are not to be found at the standing quotations, the dealers, who stand between the companies and the public, keeping aloof until they see which way the tide is likely to turn. In every instance the attempt to force sales would at present be attended with a large sacrifice. The true barometer with most of the prudent operators is held to be the state of the consol and exchequer-bill market, and these have manifested a degree of weakness which, if it is in any degree to be traced to the Bank notice of Thursday, ought to make those tremble who are the holders of three-fourths of the railway paper now afloat. The "avalanche," as the great accumulation of railway schemes has been termed in the City, adds daily in millions to its unwieldy weight, and among sound and practical men the question is only one of time, how soon it may come down; some assigning six, some two months, and others speaking of the fall as still more imminent. The mere advance in the rate of interest by the Bank is not, perhaps, so material in itself as when coupled with one of the assigned causes of that step; for if the directors, as rumour states, reckon upon the abstraction, before the end of the year, of three or four millions of their stock of gold to meet the instalments upon foreign railways, they cannot stop here, but must further protect themselves by drawing the cord still tighter. Too much force seems to have been assigned in the City to the argument that as they have still a reserve of about eight millions unemployed, it was their policy to keep the money-market easy, and hence that this last measure was uncalled for; but it is the quality of the advance, and not the mere power of advance, which must always govern this great corporation, which cannot prosper or be safe unless in so employing its surplus means as to retain the power of calling them back in the shape of bullion if they require it. The directors must not therefore hesitate at any step which is necessary to place this part of their responsibilities beyond the reach of hazard. There is nothing left for the railway speculators consequently but to take in sail as quickly as possible: the storm is at hand.

The increase within the last ten days of new railway speculations announced, answers to a capital in round numbers of £50,000,000, the schemes being about forty in number. There had previously been advertised about 460 new railway schemes to be brought before the parliamentary session of 1846, and representing a capital of nearly £500,000,000, the first calls on which may be roughly estimated at £45,000,000. The maddest of railway speculators, who is invulnerable to reason and to argument, must be startled, one would think, and pause a little at such facts!

**IMPORTATIONS FROM THE CONTINENT.**—Large quantities of nuts and walnuts are daily arriving in the Thames by steamers from the Netherlands and France; a great deal of poultry is also imported. Last week, thirty packages of yeast were sent from Rotterdam, and four baskets of smelts from Antwerp.



## DEATH OF MRS FRY.

(From the *Herts Reformer*.)

This distinguished individual expired at Ramsgate on Sunday last, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore throughout with great fortitude and resignation.

The subject of this brief memoir was the daughter of the late John Gurney, Esq., of Earham hall, Norfolk, and sister to Samuel Gurney, Esq., of Upton hall, in this county, banker. But few of her own sex stand so pre-eminent for their works of philanthropy, and for alleviating the sufferings and promoting the happiness of their fellow-creatures, as Mrs Elizabeth Fry. At the early age of eighteen, by the permission of her father, she converted an apartment in Earham hall into a school room, where she daily gave twenty-four poor children elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, &c. In the year 1800, she married Mr Joseph Fry (who still survives), a member of the Society of Friends, who materially aided her praiseworthy exertions, by appropriating a large sum annually to her use, by which Mrs Fry was enabled to extend the sphere of her usefulness.

In the year 1816, Mrs Fry succeeded in establishing a ladies' committee for the reformation of the interior of Newgate, and in this laudable undertaking she met with the cordial co-operation of the sheriffs of London, and the governor of the prison.

Not more than a year had elapsed before the beneficial effects of Mrs Fry's committee were exhibited—the prison, which was previously a scene of riot, licentiousness, and filth, was exchanged for order, sobriety, and comparative neatness, in the chamber as well as in the person of the female prisoners. Prior to the latter date, the female inmates were left without any employment, an evil which the discriminating powers of the subject of this memoir soon discovered, and instantly set about to remove it, by the establishment of a manufactory for the women's tried side, as well as a school for children, which were daily superintended by the ladies of the committee.

No sooner were the benefits of the manufactory known, than the females on the untried side petitioned the ladies' committee for a similar provision, which was granted, and, we may observe, the moral results surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters.

The subject of this memoir not only elicited the encomiums of the English press, but her name was associated with every philanthropic object in most of the continental nations of Europe. In the slave trade question, her exertions were surpassed only by a few of the opposite sex. Such was her humane and benevolent disposition, that her sympathy extended to the whole human family, without reference to country, clime, or religion. She was looked upon as a physician to body and soul; she fed and comforted the poor, supplied them with clothes, and did everything that would administer to their well-being and promote their happiness. In the neighbourhood where she resided (Upton, in this county) her benevolence is too well known to need comment. Her readiness to hear the cause of the distressed and destitute, and alleviate their sufferings, won for her the respect of all classes, and raised for her a name which reflects the highest credit on her sex as well as on the Society of Friends, of which she was so distinguished a member. The funeral of Mrs Fry is fixed for to-morrow (Saturday), when her remains will be interred in the Friends' burial ground at Barking.

**IMPOSITIONS UPON THE PRESS.**—In common with every one of our contemporaries we received, on Wednesday evening, a report, under the signature of a well-known and general contributor to the daily press, of the death of a Lieutenant-colonel Metcalfe, at Elstree, under very singular circumstances. The report had every appearance of genuineness; not only the signature but the general character of the handwriting resembled extremely that of our ordinary contributor, and, as our readers are aware, the report appeared in our Thursday's impression. We have since, however, been favoured with a communication from the coroner of Hertfordshire, who was said to have presided at the inquest, in which he assures us that no such inquest has ever been held, and that no such occurrence has ever, within human memory, taken place at Elstree. Upon reference to our files it appears that the report appeared originally in our columns in 1843, and has been copied, with some slight changes of names and dates, *verbatim*, by the perpetrator of the fraud. So adroit was the forgery that, as we have already said, every one of our contemporaries were, equally with ourselves, deceived, and a long report, probably with no better foundation, of an alleged "Case of shoplifting by a lady of fortune," by the same hand, appeared in most of them yesterday. The case was alleged to have been heard at Brentwood, and we have no doubt that the report will be found to be a transcript of one which was published about a year since. Fortunately, we possess some clue to the discovery of this public hoaxer, and no exertions shall be spared to bring him to justice.—*Times of Saturday*.

Government, it seems, have it in view extensively to fortify the coasts of the kingdom. The *Penzance Gazette* says, "A detachment of sappers and miners arrived at Hayle last week, and proceeded to the parish of Zennor, where they have been engaged in repairing a battery, and report states that guns of heavy calibre are shortly to be mounted there. We have been informed that other places along the coast are to be visited by this party of sappers and miners, and that Castle Dennis is to be a signal station."

## LORD ASHLEY AND THE CORN LAWS.

(From the *Times*.)

Lord Ashley has addressed a letter to his constituents, in consequence of "a requisition numerously and respectfully signed," having been circulated throughout the county, calling upon some other gentleman, "whose principles and whose practice" are more in accordance with the views which appear to prevail among the agriculturists of Dorsetshire than those of their present representative.

To this requisition we appear to owe his lordship's address, which is distinguishable from the usual common-place of such compositions by his significant information, that it is not likely he shall have the pleasure, this year, of attending any of his constituents' "agricultural anniversaries," and that as for the corn laws, their fate is sealed beyond redemption, a short reprieve being all the grace they have to expect from the merciful consideration of offended justice.

That the philanthropic member for Dorsetshire should thus contemptuously cut "agricultural anniversaries," and declare himself at variance with many of his constituents—"for the first time during the space of fourteen years" is a sign of the times which should by no means be overlooked, and which may be instructively read in his lordship's own characters:—

I will seize this occasion to touch the subject of the corn laws, and the certain result of the present movement against them. *It appears to me that their destiny is fixed; and that the leading men of the great parties in the Legislature are, by no means, disinclined to their eventual abolition.* The debates of last session have left no doubt on this head; both the candidates for power, and the occupants of it, approximated so much more closely than at any former period, that most of the hearers were induced to believe that their difference was less a matter of principle than a question of time.

His Lordship considers the result too certain to justify any argument "on the policy or impolicy of such a change." The great point for consideration is, according to this authority, how "to break the force of an inevitable blow;" and this he conceives may in some measure be effected by a timely compromise,—by offering terms while there is any chance of such an offer being amicably responded to. "You have," he says,

At this moment, the power to offer such terms; there is no certainty that you will retain it much longer,—our actual prosperity must come to an end; and then the wide and fearful pressure of commercial distress, with the hostility on the one side, and the indifference on the other, of the great political chiefs, will leave you in an hour of especial difficulty altogether without a refuge or resource.

Such is the deliberate conviction of a "farmer's friend," who was, not long since, a stock subject for that fulsome adulation which is generally offered up at those "agricultural anniversaries" he has at length thought proper to withdraw from. Lord Ashley's convictions and anticipations on the corn law are so distinctly put as not to require any pointing from us. "Our actual prosperity," he says, "must come to an end," when the "wide and fearful pressure" of distress will leave the parties who depend on legislative protection "without refuge or resource."

**CLEMENCY TO THE POOR.**—At the Bicester petty sessions, a few days since, Sarah Tombs, a poor woman, of Weston-on-the-green, was charged by a looker-out on the estate of the Hon. P. Bertie, with having, when in search of nuts in a wood at Chesterton, damaged the above gentleman's property to the amount of one penny. She was ordered to pay one penny fine and the clerk's expenses, 4s. She was allowed seven days to pay in. At the expiration of that time she appeared with 2s. towards the amount. This, she said, she had borrowed, and she hoped the "gentlemen" would not insist on the other 2s. being paid, for she did not know how to get it. She was told she must pay, but seven days more would be allowed her to do so.

**NAVAL PREPARATIONS.**—The accounts from all the naval arsenals of the kingdom agree in stating that unusual activity prevails at present in the fitting out of vessels of war of every description, and we have heard, within the last few days, that a peremptory notice has been sent round by the Lords of the Admiralty to the different manufacturers of steam-boat machinery who are working for the Government, informing them that the machines which they have in hand for Government must be ready at the precise time fixed, and that, if they are not, the full penalties of the breach of contract will be enforced against them. This activity in preparing the means for defensive warfare is accompanied with equal activity in fortifying the naval stations of the empire, so as to render them safe against any sudden attack. Coupling all these circumstances with the sudden movements of the squadrons in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Seas, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Government considers war a possible event, and that it is placing itself in a position to meet any difficulties which may arise on either side of the Atlantic.—*Liverpool Times*.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—According to the return of the National Debt Commissioners, published in Tuesday's *Gazette*, the amount applicable to the redemption of the debt is £867,780, of which £600,000 is to be devoted to the deficiency bills, and the rest to stock. According to the return published in July, the total amount was £1,585,608; of which £1,000,000 was applied to the purchase of Exchequer bills.

## STATUES IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

This report takes into consideration a letter addressed to the Commissioners by Sir Robert Peel, dated August 17, 1843, respecting public monuments in sculpture and painting to men distinguished for eminent literary, scientific, and civil services, and states that the Commissioners are of opinion that there are various portions of the palace at Westminster which could with propriety and advantage be allotted to the reception of such monuments. The Commissioners proceed to say that having found in the course of their inquiry that many situations for statues consist of niches only, which, in accordance with the style of gothic architecture adopted, are uniformly narrow, not exceeding two feet in width, and that there are also situations where insulated statues might be fitly placed, they conceive that, with a view both to convenient inspection, and the expediency of affording opportunities of displaying the abilities of the artists, the last-named situations are the most important. They also state that some situations being better adapted for busts than for statues, they are of opinion that they might also be advantageously employed. The Commissioners postpone their report with respect to monuments in painting of the description indicated, until the building shall be more advanced. The Commissioners then point out some portions of the building which they conceive might appropriately be adorned with insulated statues. These are St Stephen's porch and St Stephen's hall, in the former of which six insulated marble statues might be conveniently placed, and sixteen in the latter. The Commissioners are of opinion that it is not desirable that a corresponding number of eminent names be now pointed out with a view to the entire occupation of those places; but they are at once prepared to recommend that statues of Marlborough and Nelson be placed in St Stephen's porch; and that statues of Selden, Hampden, Lord Falkland, Lord Clarendon, Lord Somers, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Lord Mansfield, Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Grattan, be placed in St Stephen's hall. They further propose that the following three artists, viz., William Calder Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, whose works in the last exhibition in Westminster hall were considered by them to be entitled to especial commendation, be at once commissioned to prepare models for three of the aforesaid statues, viz., the statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Clarendon; and that the execution of such statues be allotted to the said artists respectively, as they may hereafter decide; and they propose that £2,000 of public money be granted on account towards the payment of such works.

The report is signed by the whole of the Commissioners, and dated Whitehall, 25th of April, 1845.

Appendix No. 1 contains the report of the committee, with a list of the distinguished persons to whose memory statues might be erected, and two lists are submitted: the first (A) of names to which they agreed unanimously; the second (B) of names on which the committee were not unanimous, but which were decided by greater or smaller majorities. They also express their opinion that the attempt to execute any great number of these statues simultaneously would not be conducive to the interest of art. The following are the names in the two lists:—

(A) Alfred, Elizabeth, Robert Bruce, Lord Burleigh, John Hampden, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Somers, Earl of Chatham, Edmund Burke, C. J. Fox, William Pitt, Sir Thomas More, Sir Edward Coke, John Selden, Sir Matthew Hale, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Erskine, Venerable Bede, Richard Hooker, Sir William Wallace, Sir Philip Sydney, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Clive, Lord Heathfield, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Drake, Admiral Blake, Lord Rodney, Lord Howe, Lord Duncan, Lord St Vincent, Lord Nelson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain Cook, Sir Thomas Gresham, Chaucer, Spenser, Earl of Surrey, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Richardson, Dr Johnson, Cowper, Sir Walter Scott, Bacon, Napier, Newton, Locke, Robert Boyle, Caxton, Watt, Herschel, Cavendish, Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Hoarath, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, John Howard, William Wilberforce, Harvey, Jenner.

(B) Richard I., Cœur de Lion, Edward I., Edward III., the Black Prince, Henry V., William III., George III., Cardinal Langton, William of Wykeham, Cardinal Wolsey, Earl of Strafford, Lord Falkland, Sir William Temple, Lord Russell, Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Camden, Grattan, Warren Hastings, Speaker Onslow, John Wickliffe, John Knox, Cranmer, Archbishop Usher, Archbishop Leighton, Jeremy Taylor, Chillingworth, Barrow, Bishop Butler, John Wesley, Sir John Talbot, Sir John Chandos, Marquis of Montrose, Cromwell, Monk, General Wolfe, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir John Moore, Hawke, Ben Jonson, John Bunyan, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Goldsmith, Burns, Sir William Jones, Robertson, Hume, Fielding, Roger Bacon, Smeaton, Brindley, John Hunter, Adam Smith, Purcell, Garrick.

Appendix No. 2 is the report of the committee respecting the selection of persons whose effigies might be placed in niches in the House of Lords, and they are of opinion that no scheme is preferable to that which was first suggested to the commission by his Royal Highness Prince Albert—namely, to fill the niches with the effigies of the principal barons who signed Magna Charta. They subjoin a list of the names which they recommend for this purpose, viz.:—

Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury;



William, bishop of London; Almeric, master of the Knights Templars; William, Earl of Salisbury; William, Earl of Pembroke; Waryn, Earl of Warren; William, Earl of Arundel; Hubert de Buigh, Earl of Kent; Richard, Earl of Clare; William, Earl of Aumerle; Geoffrey, Earl of Gloucester; Saher, Earl of Winchester; Henry, Earl of Hereford; Roger, Earl of Norfolk; Robert, Earl of Oxford; Robert Fitzwalter, Eustace de Vesci, William de Mowbray.

A letter from Mr Hallam (marked No. 3 in the appendix) gives the reasons of the committee for the above selection.

Appendix No. 4 is a memorandum respecting places for statues in the new houses of parliament, and the committee suggest that, as the entrance to the houses of parliament by St Stephen's porch will contain statues of distinguished statesmen, warriors, and other eminent subjects, the entrance by the grand staircase, landing-place, guard room, Victoria gallery, and lobby to the house of peers, should contain the statues of sovereigns. That statues of Egbert, Edgar, Canute, and Edward the Confessor, might be fitly placed on the first landing place. That the principal landing place should contain the statues of the sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to Edward VI. That the statues of Edward V. and Richard III. might be placed in the guard-room. That in the Victoria hall the series should be continued, beginning with Henry VII. and ending with Queen Anne. That the lobby to the House of Lords should contain the statues of the sovereigns of the house of Brunswick, beginning with George I. and ending with her most gracious Majesty. And further, that as in this proposed arrangement it appeared that one pedestal in the lobby to the House of Lords would still remain unoccupied, a resolution was referred to (recorded in the minutes), to the effect that a statue of his royal highness Prince Albert would be appropriately placed in the Victoria gallery (of which the lobby in question originally formed a part). Thus the situations for statues in the state apartments, and the approaches to them would, in the event of the above resolution being confirmed, be entirely occupied.

Appendix No. 6 consists of a letter from Sir J. Graham, informing the commissioners that the Lords of the Treasury had been directed by her Majesty to submit to parliament an estimate for the sum of £2,000 towards the payment of the expense of statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Clarendon.

Appendix No. 7 announces that three premiums of £500 each, three premiums of £300 each, and three premiums of £200 each, will be given to the artists who shall furnish oil paintings which shall be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works; the subjects being required to come under the general classes of religion, history, and poetry; the paintings to be sent in the course of the first week in June, 1847, for exhibition, to Westminster hall. The usual conditions are annexed.

Appendix No. 9 gives notice to artists who are candidates for employment as fresco painters, that such specimens may be sent to Westminster hall from the 1st of March to the 1st of May next inclusive.

The disposition of the statues of the sovereigns (says the *Times*) appears to be generally judicious, from that of the Conqueror on the principal landing place, to that of Queen Victoria in the lobby leading to the House of Lords. *Cromwell is, however, passed over in silence*; and it is only when we come to figures, by adding up the number of statues to be allotted for the sovereigns, that we find there is not even a narrow niche for the head of the state during the period of the commonwealth.

**UNEQUAL JUSTICE.**—The old adage of there being one law for the rich and another for the poor was exemplified at the Oxford city sessions on Monday. A woman, named Gardner, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a brooch and other articles the property of the person she was lodging with, and for which the Recorder sentenced her to seven years' transportation. A woman named Cox, wife of a farmer residing near Oxford, also pleaded guilty to a charge of shoplifting, for which she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Our readers would naturally suppose that there must have been some palliating circumstance in the latter case, and some very aggravating ones in the former; such was not the fact. Mrs Gardner certainly does not bear the best of characters in Oxford for honesty, but as no previous conviction was put in against her at the trial, it is fair to presume that she had never before been convicted of felony. Mrs Cox, who is highly and respectably connected in the county of Oxford, commits two separate acts of felony at two different shops on the same day, to one of which she pleads guilty, and on the other no evidence is offered, although it could have been easily proved against her. While at the station-house she tells the inspector that they could do nothing with her, as no part of the stolen property was found on her person, and while in custody she dexterously cut off her pocket, and hid it in the police room, unknown to the person who had the custody of her; and it was afterwards found, with some of the stolen goods in it, together with two sovereigns and a quantity of silver, and yet she only gets three months' imprisonment, while the other woman is transported for seven years! Why this great disparity of punishment? Is it because one is a poor woman and the other a rich one? Further comment is unnecessary. —*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

## THE POTATO DISEASE.

### IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes, on Saturday, as follows:—"The accounts received yesterday were extremely afflicting, showing that the disease in the potato crop had extended to several counties—for instance, Galway and Tipperary—where, up to this time, it was not known. There is now scarcely a county in Ireland free from the disease. According to the accounts, the crop has been almost entirely destroyed in some instances, but more generally the injury is partial, extending to a third or a fifth of the crop. In some districts fields seem to have escaped the pestilence, where all around has been affected. Taken altogether, at least a fifth of the potato crop has been destroyed, and there are well-grounded apprehensions of a further extension of the rot.

"In the county of Wexford, a correspondent states, a field of ten acres was found to be so injured that the proprietor did not consider them worth digging out, and he sent in a number of cows to eat the diseased potatoes.

"The Irish government obtained, during the last week, returns of the state of the potato crop in every part of Ireland, and those returns, on the whole, were considered to be much less unfavourable than might have been apprehended; but in the mean time the disease has been spreading widely, and fresh returns, if now obtained, would give a very different result."

The *Mercantile Advertiser* of yesterday says:—"We understand that great quantities of potatoes have been shipped from Dublin, and other ports, for the continent, and that still larger orders have been just received. Under such circumstances, it is, we think, the duty of the ministry to issue an order in council, prohibiting the exportation of potatoes, and also opening the ports for the admission of corn and other provisions free of duty. This calamitous visitation affecting the potato crop, and involving the means of existence of millions of our population, will, we think, lead to the total repeal of the corn laws next session; but, in the meantime, the government ought to lose no time in opening the ports by an order in council. An intelligent agricultural correspondent informs us that symptoms of a rot, somewhat similar to that in potatoes, have appeared in the turnip crop. We trust that our correspondent labours under a false alarm."

**INQUIRIES BY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—At a meeting of the Fermoy board of poor-law guardians, on Wednesday, the Earl of Mountcashel and other landed proprietors attended. Several land-owners and land-stewards gave in reports of the decrease in the potato crop, showing that the injury varied from two-thirds to one-third of the entire, and that great alarm prevailed throughout the country. Several gentlemen suggested modes of saving the sound portions of the potato by kiln-drying and other means. Lord Mountcashel moved that an address be forthwith prepared and forwarded to the lord-lieutenant relative to the threatened famine, and bringing before his notice the great exportation of potatoes going on. Captain Collis seconded the motion. A committee was then appointed, by whom a memorial was drawn up, which was adopted by the board. The memorialists suggest to his Excellency "whether some interference as to the laws affecting the import and export of corn, may not be desirable in the present emergency, and whether the consumption of corn in distillation may not require some check at present." At the Middleton board of guardians proceedings of a somewhat similar kind took place.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes from Dublin on Sunday as follows:—"I have gone very carefully over the reports to day, and I feel happy in stating that the grounds for alarm seem somewhat diminishing; although, doubtless, terrible losses have been suffered, and most serious apprehensions exist as to a scarcity of food for the people." The *Times* speaks to the same effect:—"The provincial journals which reached this day, are for the most part silent upon the subject of the prevalent distemper, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the malady, if not on the decline, is at least not spreading further."

### ENGLAND.

**THE POTATO DISEASE.**—This disease, which has now become so exceedingly prevalent, has at length commenced its destroying ravages among the crops in the bleak alpine regions of North Derbyshire. —*Nottingham Review.*

We were in hopes that a great many districts of this county were going to be excepted from the prevailing potato epidemic. The season for taking them up has come, and numerous farmers, who had congratulated themselves on escaping the disease, from the luxuriant appearance of their crops, have found that it prevails to a considerable extent. Some portions of the crop, from the virulence of the epidemic, being rendered useless, whilst but a portion of other parts is affected. A splendid crop, which was noticed the other day, having an extremely large increase, and of good size, in the neighbourhood of Appleby, is nearly valueless. —*Kendal Mercury.*

The rot amongst the potatoes (says a correspondent) is really of a very alarming nature. In several cases, especially in the locality of Harborough, parties who have camped their potatoes, which but a few days ago were in a sound state, have discovered that the greater part of them are decayed and unfit for use. Report says that some hundreds of quarters have been thrown away. —*Leicester Chronicle.*

**QUIGLEY.**—The quantity of potatoes rotten in this parish is larger than ever before known. Those on the higher grounds are in as decayed a state as those in the more swampy; hence good potatoes are selling at 4s. to 5s. per twelve pecks. Turnips are in this locality not only good, but unusually large; many weigh 6lb. to 14lb. each. —*Lincoln Mercury.*

### THE CONTINENT.

**THE POTATO CROP IN DENMARK.**—We have accounts from Copenhagen of the 3rd of this month, which state that the disease in the potatoes is more and more spreading in Denmark, as in Funen, Lolland, Falster, and likewise Sealand, especially in Amak, near Copenhagen. It has likewise appeared in the Duchy. It is stated that the disease is beginning to show itself in Sweden, and as the crops, particularly of the later kinds, are more backward than in the Netherlands, it is feared that the disease may spread wider. It will, therefore, be advisable to take measures in the discharging of cargoes from that country, to ascertain the quality of the potatoes. —*Dutch paper.*

The intelligence we have received from Belgium, by newspapers and private letters, is far from being calculated to soothe our feelings of alarm. The pressure of distress is beginning to be felt in Old Flanders and Brabant. Farmers whose crops have failed murmur against demands for rent; and it has been found necessary to take measures for protecting the vegetables in the fields from the depredations of the distressed. The Belgians, however, have had one great advantage; their potato crop being earlier by about six weeks than that of Ireland, the extent of the evil was ascertained in sufficient time to enable the Belgian government to adopt the wise measure of suspending the corn laws, and throwing open their ports before there was a rush of other competitors into the provision markets of the world. —*The League.*

**THE POTATO ROT.**—It is curious, that the potato rot has extended throughout the Northern States, Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Nova Scotia. We saw whole fields in New Brunswick, on our recent tour, which in two days changed from an appearance of health to that of rapid decay. The crop in New Brunswick will be short; and we have been informed, that in P. E. Island, also, there will be a considerable failure. In the western part of Nova Scotia—through Hants, Kings, and Annapolis—the potato fields are more or less affected by the prevailing disease. We do not apprehend, however, that the scarcity of the root will be as great as it is feared. The poor settlers on the mountains, who depend chiefly for subsistence on the potato crop, will suffer most. There is more wheat and corn, however, grown in the country now than formerly; and, with due economy in the feeding of stock—with the use of carrots, turnips, &c.—our agriculturists, we think, may weather the winter without suffering through want, and without a loss of stock. —*Halifax Register.*

**ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY.**—We have just received a statement, the perfect accuracy of which we have not the means of verifying at the moment, but from inquiries which we have made there is every reason to apprehend that it will prove too true. The account is as follows:—On Monday night the usually quiet village of Byford (a few miles from this city) was thrown into the greatest agitation and alarm, in consequence of Miss Ellen Davies, a very interesting and pretty girl, having been shot at. She was picked up (the exact spot is not mentioned) insensible, and bathed in blood, which flowed from the left arm and shoulder, which are fractured, and she lies in a very dangerous state. A quantity of blood was also traced down the meadow and over a stile at the back of the house, so that some one else besides Miss Davies must have been wounded, as she was not in that direction. From what our correspondent subsequently states, it is not improbable that the perpetrator afterwards attempted his own life. For nearly three years past (he says) a gentleman paid his addresses to her, but was rejected on account of a previous engagement; he then left England, but returned again, and renewed his addresses in a most threatening and resolute manner, she vainly endeavouring to avoid him. Her friends, seeing that he still pursued her, thought that she had better receive his addresses, which, I believe, she did; but it appears that she had received information that he had formerly led a very gay life, and he was again rejected. Since that time he has been in a deranged state of mind, and confined; he used then to say that he would shoot her—that she should never have any other—that he would shoot himself with her, &c.: he has been watching his opportunity more than a week. Our correspondent speaks in the highest terms of the victim's prudence, good temper, and happy disposition, and adds, "I believe there has been more than one attempt to carry Miss Davies off. Three weeks ago she had a narrow escape. She was met by two men, who muffled her up in a great cloak; but her father and his man happening to be coming along the road at the time, they then put her down and took to their heels. That party cannot be found out. The distress of her parents at the event which has just occurred may be better imagined than told." We have learnt that Miss Davies was undoubtedly greatly annoyed by the addresses of a person such as described, so much so that she intended to leave the place. It is not improbable, therefore, that, with the desperate passion for the destruction of life which characterises the lunatic, he may first have attempted to kill his victim, and afterwards himself. —*Hereford Journal.*

Eugene Sue, the author of the "Wandering Jew," has been excommunicated by the Archbishop of Lyons, the Primate of France.



## Religious Intelligence.

**OPENING OF THE BELVOIR-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.**—The opening of this spacious and beautiful edifice by the particular Baptist church and congregation hitherto assembling in Harvey-lane meeting-house, a place which must ever be held sacred in association, and famous in religious history, as the theatre of the early ministrations of Dr. Carey, and as the scene for so many years of the pastoral labours of the eloquent Robert Hall—took place, pursuant to announcement, on Wednesday last. During the time of Mr Hall's ministry, Harvey-lane Chapel had repeatedly undergone enlargements to accommodate the increasing numbers who were attracted, no more by the brilliancy of his intellect than by the genuine piety and Christian zeal of that talented divine. Since that time not only have these augmented numbers been sustained by his successor, the Rev. J. P. Mursell, but even still further extent of ground and building, obtained at considerable cost, have proved inadequate to the full accommodation of all who were anxious to attend. It was accordingly resolved to erect a still more commodious building, where, if possible, ample room should be afforded for its stated hearers, and for free seats to the public, and the eligible and central site in Belvoir-street was fixed upon, where the erection of the magnificent structure has for some time past excited the attention of the public. The services were commenced by a prayer meeting at seven o'clock in the morning, at which a large proportion of the congregation were present. At eleven o'clock the congregation again assembled, when the chapel was densely crowded in every part. Arrangements had been made by the Midland Railway directors for special trains from the stations on their line, the result of which was manifested in the vast audience now congregated, amongst whom were visitors from all parts of Leicestershire, from the surrounding counties, and even from Yorkshire, &c. &c. A more imposing and inspiring sight than this assemblage, gathered from so many quarters, for so noble a purpose, was never presented to view. The Rev. J. P. Mursell having performed the introductory part of the service by prayer, &c., Dr Harris, president of Cheshunt College, and author of "Mammon," ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent discourse from the words of the 17th verse of the 7th chapter of Job—"What is man that thou shouldst magnify him, and that thou shouldst set thine heart upon him?" A collection having been made, which amounted to £112, the Rev. T. Mays, of Wigston, Independent minister, concluded the service with a most impressive prayer. In the afternoon a public dinner was provided in the New Hall, by Mr Beeson, of the Railway Inn, to which upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down. Dr Legge having asked a blessing, the repast, which was a cold but excellent one, was served up in good style and with the politest attention by the manager. After the cloth was drawn, Mr Mursell addressed the meeting, stating that to his mind one of the most pleasing features of the day was the spontaneous association of the ministers and friends of all denominations, from near and distant places, for the encouragement of the noblest objects that could engage the attention of men. Mr Mursell then briefly recapitulated the reasons which had more immediately led to the erection of the new chapel, and read a list of subscriptions by the congregation from which it appeared that £2050 had been already subscribed by this spirited people. It was calculated that the new edifice would cost a trifle over £6,000. Mr Mursell urged on those present to continue their liberality, and he had no doubt that £1,000 more would be raised by the opening services. Dr Harris was then called upon to address the meeting, who said, in cheerfully responding to the call, that one of his greatest enjoyments was in hearing his friends speak, and for which he intended to reserve time for that pleasure on this occasion. In complying with the request of their pastor to take part in the opening services of the chapel, he had the highest gratification. He was not previously acquainted with him, but his fame had not failed to reach him, and it was such as to induce a strong desire to form and cultivate an acquaintance with one whose name was blended with so much that was great and good. He had heard, also, of the people, of their Christian zeal and public spirit, and he earnestly wished to see them. Such a people—engaged in so noble an enterprise—was one of the most beautiful moral aspects this world presented. But the object of the day was also an additional inducement for him to comply. It was not merely the opening of an enlarged chapel—though that to him was always an object of great interest—but it was the opening of a new, a larger, and an additional place of worship, leaving the old one, as he understood, for further use. From this must be inferred progress in the largest sense, and the prospect of still further and more extended usefulness. He had the utmost satisfaction in hearing of what they had already done, but still he hoped would be nothing to what they would still perform towards meeting the cost of the new chapel. Leicester was celebrated for its enthusiastic love and devotion to the principle of voluntarism, and he was confident that it would at the present time act consistently with that enviable character. By so acting they would diffuse a healthful moral influence on society, and ensure the blessing of heaven on their own undertaking and exertions. With respect to the new chapel, he must say that he never saw one so beautiful, never met with one so easy to speak in, nor one in which the

audience presented so beautiful a prospect as this did, from its architectural arrangements. He sincerely hoped that these features were but emblems of its future career and history, which, he hoped, would be pregnant with prosperity and usefulness, hitherto unprecedented. The Drs sat down amidst the warmest expressions of admiration. Drs Cox and Legge, and the Rev. J. Edwards of Nottingham, E. Stevenson of Loughborough, J. Toller of Harborough, J. Smedmore, &c., appropriately addressed the meeting. During the afternoon names were ever and anon handed to the chair, announcing subscriptions varying from £40 to one guinea, amongst the highest of whom stood the Revs J. Edwards, who generously put down his name for the first of the above sums. Dr Cox also announced that so dearly had he the objects of the present meeting at heart that he should most readily contribute the whole of his expenses towards its accomplishment. Dr Harris, with equal readiness and generosity, announced his intention of doing the same. This unlooked-for and remarkable display of kind feeling and liberality, while it surprised, no less delighted the meeting, and Mr Mursell, amidst the general demonstration of applause, rose and said that however much they might and ought to feel indebted to Drs Cox and Harris for this renewed token of their generosity, he felt bound to say that their offer ought not to be accepted. If they were frequently called upon to aid in services like these, and acted upon the principle of giving their expenses, unless they were as rich as Cræsus, they would soon have to go to the union house [laughter]. At the close of the meeting, we understood that £423 7s. had been promised in the course of the afternoon, and that a gentleman (C. B. Robinson, Esq.) stood pledged to add a tenth to whatever sum was collected. In the evening, an admirable and appropriate sermon was preached by Dr Cox, from the words, "This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The chapel was again full, and, lighted up with gas, presented a brilliant appearance. Upwards of £60 was collected at the close of the service. The opening services will be continued on Sunday, Dr Price preaching in the morning, Mr Miall in the afternoon, and the Rev. J. P. Mursell in the evening, after which collections will be made. One of the peculiar characteristics of this place of worship, mentioned to us by several persons, was the ease and distinctness with which the preacher's voice was heard. The architectural arrangement seems, indeed, to have secured the important desideratum of making the speaker clearly and distinctly audible in every part of the chapel.—*Leicester Mercury.*

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BRASSINGTON, NEAR WILKESWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.**—On Wednesday, October the 1st, the above place of worship was opened, when Mr J. Parsons, of York, preached in the morning and evening. About sixty people dined and took tea in the commodious school room underneath the chapel. On Lord's-day, the 12th, and on Monday, the 13th, Mr John Forest, tutor of the Home Mission College, Cotton-end, Bedfordshire preached in the afternoon and evening of each day. On Monday 160 persons took tea in the school-room. The collections amounted to £37, which, with previous subscriptions of £265, making a total of £302, leaves a deficiency of £120.

**EBENEZER CHAPEL, FRASERBURGH.**—This very neat building, just finished for the use of the second Congregational church, was formally opened for divine worship on Sabbath, the 5th inst., when Mr John Kirk, of Hamilton, preached in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening, to large and attentive audiences. Liberal collections were made at the door towards the liquidation of the remaining debt on the building. Several members of other churches in the neighbourhood—Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent—lent their countenance to the church on this interesting occasion, by sitting down with them at the Lord's supper. A series of meetings, for the revival of religion, were at the same time commenced, which have been attended with evident marks of divine favour.

**STOCKPORT SUNDAY SCHOOL.**—The annual sermon for the support of this school, in which are educated upwards of 5,000 children, was preached on Sunday last, by Mr Samuel Luke, of Chester. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, which prevented many attending from a distance, the room was well filled, and the collection considerably larger than last year, amounting to £268.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 10, at 24, Finsbury place, the lady of Dr J. R. BENNETT, of a daughter.  
Oct. 16, the wife of Mr C. ROOM, of Portsea, minister, of a daughter.  
Oct. 19, at Somerset street, Bristol, Mrs J. O. WILLS, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 11, at the Old Meeting-house, Kidderminster, by Mr T. F. Barker, FRANCIS CROSSLEY, Esq., of the firm of Messrs John Crossley and Sons, of Halifax, to MARTHA ELIZA, eldest daughter of H. BRINTON, Esq., of Kidderminster.  
Oct. 11, at the same place, EDWARD RICHARD, son of the late Samuel Brooks, Esq., of Llanelli, South Wales, to SARAH ELIZABETH, second daughter of the above H. BRINTON, Esq.  
Oct. 16, at Colchester, Mr R. PIER, eldest son of John CHAPLIN, Esq., of Loxden, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of J. C. EISELL, Esq., of East Hill, Colchester.  
Oct. 16, at the Old Meeting-house, Bedford, by Mr John Jukes, Mr SAMUEL BATTISON, of Amphil, to Miss MARY ANN HURST, of Bedford.  
Oct. 16, at Salisbury, Mr JOHN GOOLDEN PERRIN, of Bristol, to MARIANNE, second daughter of the late Mr Joseph ADAMS, of Salisbury.  
Oct. 17, by license, at the Wesleyan chapel, Ridgmount, by Mr J. Pickavant, Mr W. W. KILPIN, of Bedford, to MARTHA, only daughter of Samuel BENNETT, Esq., of Bickering's Park, Beds.

Oct. 18, at Union chapel, Beham, by Mr Sainsbury, Mr CHRISTOPHER HEAD, to Mrs AMELIA FESCOTT.

## DEATHS.

Oct. 6, at Ewall hall, Kelvedon, ESTHER, youngest daughter of Jordan UNWIN, Esq., aged 22.  
Oct. 11, after a few days' illness, ANNE, the beloved and affectionate wife of Mr JOHN ARNOLD, of No. 135, Aldersgate street, and Dalston, Middlesex.  
Oct. 12, at Ostend, on his way to England, Mr W. COATES, of Whitechapel, wine merchant, in his 58th year.  
Oct. 13, SUSAN ANN, the youngest daughter of Mr G. H. DAVIS, of Bristol, minister.  
Oct. 13, at Ramsgate, in her 66th year, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph FRY, of Upton, Essex.  
Oct. 13, at the house of her father, Mr WOODS, Isleham, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs E. ELLINGTON, of London, in her 34th year.  
Oct. 14, deeply regretted, ANNE, the beloved and affectionate wife of Mr W. JAY, of Bath, Independent minister.  
Oct. 14, after an illness of more than three years, JOHN COPLAND, Esq., of Chelmsford.

## Trade and Commerce.

Friday, October 17.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Mares-green Chapel, Mares-green, Staffordshire.  
Great Wakering Chapel, Great Wakering, Essex.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WINSTON, THOMAS, 3, Copthall buildings, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

BROOKS, JOHN, and BROOKS, JAMES, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, curriers, Oct. 24, and Nov. 28: solicitors, Messrs Naish and Locke, Glastonbury.  
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM, Hightown, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, Oct. 28, and Nov. 18: solicitors, Mr Flower, Broad street, London; Mr James Wood, Bradford; and Mr Cariss, Leeds.  
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Fulchersbrook, Cheshire, railway guard, Oct. 30, and Nov. 27: solicitors, Messrs Sharpe and Co., Bedford row, London; and Messrs Miller and Peel, Liverpool.  
PRATT, GEORGE, Addison road North, and Queen's road, Notting hill, builder, Oct. 24, and Nov. 25: solicitors, Messrs Richardson and Co., Golden square.  
PYKE, MAURICE JOHN, Brighton, jeweller, Oct. 28, and Nov. 26: solicitors, Messrs Galsworthy and Co., Cook's court, Carey street.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CANNON, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, printer, October 22, November 15.  
M'KAY, MURDOCH, Glasgow, cigar importer, October 24, November 14.  
THOMSON, DONALD, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, October 23, November 15.

## DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Southern, Gloucester, grocer—Joseph Young Betts, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer—Edwin Augustus Rounsevell, Dawlish, Devonshire, innkeeper—Thomas Rees, Liverpool, porter brewer—James Gibbs, Jermyn street, St James's, scrivener—Abraham Crossfield, Whitechapel road, scrivener—Joseph Miller and George Cradock, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, patent sail cloth manufacturers—Thomas Revely, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber—John Lambert, Durham, grocer—George Foster, Carlisle, innkeeper—Gales Atkinson, Monkwearmouth-shore, hardwareman.

Tuesday, October 21st.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Belmont-row Chapel, Aston, Warwickshire.  
The Wesleyan Chapel, Ridgmount, Bedfordshire.  
Zion Chapel, Milton, Kent.

## BANKRUPTS.

BLUNT, HENRY, Woolton, Lancashire, licensed victualer, Nov. 6, Dec. 2: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; and Mr William Jones, Liverpool.  
BOUCHER, WILLIAM GUY, late of Sydney, New South Wales, but now of 18, Stepney green, merchant, Oct. 28, Dec. 2: solicitor, Mr Ashley, Shoreditch.  
BREAKENRIDGE, JOHN, Liverpool, tailor, Nov. 6, Dec. 2: solicitors, Messrs Sharp and Co., Bedford row, London; and Messrs Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.  
HAWKINS, CHARLES, Brick lane, Spitalfields, grocer, Oct. 29, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs Tucker and Stevenson, Threadneedle street.  
PARFITT, WILLIAM, Bristol, engineer, Oct. 31, Nov. 4: solicitors, Mr C. B. Church, Essex street, Strand; and Mr Cruthwell, Bath.  
RAWSTHORNE, JOHN, Manchester, general agent, Nov. 5 and 26: solicitors, Mr Charles Lever, 10, King's road, Bedford row, London; and Mr William Ackers, Manchester.  
SENIOR, WILLIAM, Sheffield, hosier, Nov. 3, 28: solicitors, Messrs Atkinson and Pilgrim, Church court, Lothbury, London; Mr John Watson, Sheffield; and Mr Cronhelm, Leeds.  
SMITH, DAVID, late of Lantwit-juxta-Neath, Glamorganshire, but now of King's Swinford, Staffordshire, iron master, Nov. 4, Dec. 2: solicitor, Mr William Davies, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.  
TAYLOR, WILLIAM HANNIS, late of the Square Shot Tower, Commercial road, Lambeth, but now of 186, Piccadilly, stove manufacturer, Oct. 30, Dec. 2: solicitor, Mr Foster, Jermyn street, St James's.  
TRIGWELL, JOHN JOSEPH, Harrow road, beer shop keeper, Oct. 31, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr W. H. Cross, 28, Surrey street, Strand.  
WYON, EDWARD WILLIAM, 48, Gower street, Bedford square, bronze manufacturer, Oct. 28, Nov. 25: solicitor, Mr Shirreff, Lincoln's-inn fields.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

COWLEY, Thomas, Glasgow, horse dealer, Oct. 22, Nov. 19.

## DIVIDENDS.

J. H. Bazley, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, sec. div. of 2d., and a first and sec. div. of 2s. 6d. on new proofs, any Tuesday—E. Clegg, Waltham, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer, sec. div. of 4d., and a first and sec. div. of 5s. 4d. on new proofs, any Tuesday—R. Kipling and W. Atkinson, Wood street, Cheapside, warehousemen, sec. div. of 1s., any Saturday—R. Kipling, Wood street, Cheapside, warehouseman, final div. of 15s., and 20s. on new proofs, any Saturday—Thomas Jeeves, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, bricklayer, first div. of 2s. 4d., any Saturday—J. Phillips and T. Pearson, Finsbury house, South place, Finsbury, silk dressers, first div. of 12s., any Saturday—C. J. Hunt, 21, Cork street, Burlington gardens, 64, St James's street, and 107, Quadrant, Regent street, billiard table maker, first div. of 9s., any Saturday—S. Libbis, Stratton St Mary, Norfolk, first div. of 2s. 1d., any Saturday—T. Humphrey, sen., and T. Humphrey, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, shipwrights, first div. of 8s. upon the separate estate of T. Humphrey, sen., also a first div. of 16s. upon the separate estate of T. Humphrey, jun., on any day after Oct. 22—H. J. E. Saffran, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant, first div. of 1s. 8d., any day after Oct. 22—J. Thackrey, Leeds, dyer, first div. of 8s., any day after Oct. 22—L. Pearson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather cutter, first div. of 1s. 6d., any Saturday—J. Cockburn, New Broad street, City, merchant, fifth div. of 1s., Oct. 22, and two fol. Wednesdays—W. Britton, Borrowby, Yorkshire, manufacturer of linen cloth, first div. of 14d., any Wednesday—J. E. Pearson, Sheffield, wine merchant, second and final div. of 1s., any Tuesday—J. A. Hick, Leeds, carver and gilder, first and final div. of 4s. 3d., any Tuesday—W. Harrison, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, pattern dyer, first div. of 3s. 6d., any Tuesday—H. Nicholl, Greetland, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, final div. of 1s. 6d., any Tuesday—J. Berwick, Windhill, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 1d., any Tuesday.



## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent Consols	98½	98	97½	97½	97	97
Ditto for Account	98½	98	97½	97½	97	97
3 percent Reduced	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 3 percent	99½	99½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Long Annuities	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Bank Stock	206½	206	205	205	207	206
India Stock	—	265	—	266	—	264
Exchequer Bills	58pm	48pm	44pm	45pm	42pm	45pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	56

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	99½	Mexican	32½
Brazilian	86	Peruvian	38½
Buenos Ayres	—	Portuguese 5 per cents	24
Columbian	18	Ditto converted	5½
Danish	—	Russian	113½
Dutch 2½ per cents	59½	Spanish Active	26½
Dutch 4 per cents	94	Ditto Passive	64
French 3 per cents	33	Ditto Deferred	16

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	127½	London & Croydon Trunk	244
Blackwall	104	London and Greenwich	10
Bristol and Exeter	105	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	23½	Manchester and Leeds	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	78	Midland Counties	174
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	32
Great North of England	220	Manchester and Birning.	86
Great Western	163	Midland and Derby	131
Ditto Half	91	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifts	36½	South Eastern and Dover	40½
London and Birmingham	318	South Western	79
London & Birm. 4 shares	27	Ditto New	64
London and Brighton	69½	York and North Midland	117

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, Oct. 20.

The weather during last week was fine, which was much wanted for securing the northern harvest. At this day's market we had rather a limited supply of English wheat, for which the currency of Monday last was obtained. Free foreign was taken slowly, at about our former prices. Holders of bonded demand high rates, which in some degree checks business; but the sales were at 1s. per qr. beyond the currency of this day's night. Barley, beans, and peas, must be noted quite as dear as last week. The advices received this morning from different parts of Ireland and Scotland respecting the potato crop are very unfavorable; and the disease appears to be spreading in districts hitherto untouched. This circumstance has given additional firmness to the oat trade, and having only a moderate supply this morning, necessitous buyers have been compelled to pay an advance of fully 2s. per qr. on the currency of this day week, at which only a limited extent of business was transacted.

Wheat, Red	56 to 66	Malt, Ordinary	50 to 54
Fine	60 to 74	Pale	56 to 61
White	62 to 72	Rye	34 to 40
Fine	60 to 78	Peas, Hog	40 to 44
Flour, per sack	55 to 60	Maple	42 to 45
Barley	28 to 31	Boilers	52 to 56
Malting	36 to 40	Beans, Ticks	42 to 46

Beans, Pigeon	46 to 50	Wheat	18s. 6d.
Harrow	35 to 41	Barley	7 0
Oats, Feed	25 to 27	Oats	6 0
Fine	27 to 30	Rye	9 6
Poland	28 to 31	Beans	1 0
Potato	28 to 32	Peas	3 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 10.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	57s.	9d.	Wheat	54s.	11d.
Barley	31	3	Barley	31	0
Oats	33	4	Oats	32	7
Rye	34	2	Rye	33	4
Beans	43	1	Beans	42	8
Peas	44	4	Peas	39	3

## SEEDS.

We have still inquiry for red cloverseed, but the high rates demanded at Hambro' and Bourdeaux for new samples checked business. Whiteseed and trefoil unaltered. Rapeseed was in request at our quotations, and canaryseed was 2s. to 3s. per qr. higher, but other articles were dull.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 20.

The butter market continues in a very quiet state, and but a moderate extent of business transacted during the past week; prices are without change; holders more inclined to look on than sell at any reduction, the Irish advices are so stiff. We had a further decline in the bacon market of about 2s. per cwt., at which the arrivals of new meat a steady sale, and the market closed firm at 5s. to 5s. 4d. for prime sizeable landed. On board but little offering. In other articles no particular alteration to notice.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 20.

The market is rather quiet. The picking is nearly brought to a close. The accounts are indifferent, and the new samples are not in general so good as could be wished, or as was the case in former seasons.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 20.

Notwithstanding the quality of the beasts was better than we have noticed for some weeks past, the beef trade, arising from the large attendance of buyers, was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., and at which a good clearance was effected. The numbers of sheep were on the decrease; owing to which the mutton trade was brisk, and previous rates were freely supported. In calves—the supply of which was small—a good business was doing at our quotations. The pork trade was active, at very full prices.

## Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	2 10 to 4 0	Pork	3 6 to 3 10

## SUPPLIES.

	Oct. 21, 1844.	Oct. 20, 1845.
Beasts	3,819	3,465
Sheep	30,010	24,390
Calves	197	115
Pigs	398	312

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 13.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do	2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 10 to 4 2
Prime large	3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	4 4 to 4 6
Prime small	3 4 to 3 6	Veal	3 10 to 4 10
Large Pork	3 10 to 4 8	Small Pork	4 10 to 5 4

## WOOL.

CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 2,809 bales, of which 690 were from the Cape of Good

Hope, 562 from Russia, 233 from Greece, 636 from Germany, and 187 from Sydney. The public sales are proceeding steadily, and fair support is given to the quotations. In the provincial markets sales are steady and prices stationary.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—We have had a rather inactive week's business at our cotton market. The sales, however, (12,000 bales), exceed those of last week by 4,000 bales. Little worthy of notice has occurred during the week. Prices have remained pretty firm, notwithstanding the dulness of the demand; so that the quotations can hardly be altered. Oct. 18.—The market is still dull; prices continue unchanged. The sales to-day are between 1,500 and 2,000 bales, all to the trade.

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 11.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow	84s. to 108s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 115s.
New ditto	70 to 96	Old ditto	108 to 126
Useful Old ditto	—	Oat Straw	36 to 38
Fine Upland ditto	—	Wheat Straw	38 to 40

## COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 17.

Stewart's, 19s. 3d.; Hetton's, 19s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 19s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 101.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

TEA.—The deliveries amounted to 520,000 lbs. Common sound Congou are selling slowly at 9d. to 9½d., good common 10d. to 11d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The trade brought 600 hhds and tierces, including a public sale of 100 hhds Barbadoes, which went at full rates, low to good yellow selling at 49s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. The refined market continues to have a dull appearance; standard lumps selling at 67s., and brown grocery at 64s. to 64s. 6d. 800 bags Bengal offered in auction, sold at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt; good to fine strong yellow Dobah kind selling at 53s. 6d. to 58s.; middling 50s. 6d. to 52s., low white to good white Benares 53s. to 57s. 6d., middling to good strong grey 51s. to 54s. 6d., low and middling damp brown 35s. 6d., to 37s. 6d., 100 casks Ceylon low middling grey fetched 48s. to 49s., good to fine brown 45s. to 47s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—1,600 bags Ceylon sold in auction at lower rates. Native good middling fetched 46s. to 47s., fine ordinary 50s. per cwt.; fine ordinary plantation fetched 60s.; peaberry 66s. to 68s. 6d. per cwt.

## Advertisements.

## THE CHEAPEST BIBLES IN THE WORLD.

MESSRS DYER AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that, in consequence of the very large patronage the Bibles published by the SCOTTISH FREE PRESS BIBLE COMPANY have met with, they are now authorised to still further reduce the price of these already astonishingly cheap Books, thus practically carrying out the principle on which the "SCOTTISH BOARD FOR BIBLE CIRCULATION" was first established, viz., to produce Bibles for the Poor at the lowest possible price.

## POCKET BIBLE, Pearl, 24mo.

Plain Sheep	s. d.
Coloured do.	0 9
ROAN EMBOSSED, GILT EDGES	0 11
Ditto ditto, with 5 Maps	1 3
Morocco tooled, gilt edges	2 3
Ditto elegant	2 6

## SCHOOL BIBLE, 12mo.

Plain Sheep, very strong	1 3
Coloured do.	1 4
SCHOOL BIBLE, 12mo, with Marginal Readings	1 6
A most valuable Book for Sunday Schools.	

## SMALL PICA BIBLE, 8vo. (For the Aged)

Plain Sheep	4 6
Coloured do.	5 0
Coloured Calf, Marble edges	6 0
Turkey Morocco, gilt edges	8 0
"This is quite a new and very superior Book."	

## POCKET BIBLE, with References, 16mo.

The type used in this book is beautifully clear, and the size renders it most convenient for the pocket—in fact, it is the smallest and most beautiful Bible published.

Roan embossed, gilt edges	3 9
Ditto, do, with 8 beautiful coloured Maps	4 2
Turkey Morocco, gilt edges	6 0

POCKET BIBLE with References, 16mo, and an abridged Commentary, by the Rev. T. Scott, forming the most beautiful and convenient Commentary in existence.

Roan embossed gilt edges	5 6
Morocco, extra (very handsome)	9 0
The same book, beautifully illustrated with nearly 30 splendid Engravings, roan embossed	6 6
Morocco extra, very handsome	10 0

## SCHOOL TESTAMENT, 12mo.

Sheep	0 7
Coloured Sheep, lettered	0 9
SCHOOL TESTAMENT, 24mo, large Type.	
A very useful Book.	

Sheep	0 6
Coloured Sheep	0 7

## POCKET TESTAMENT, 32mo.

Embossed roan marble edges	0 4
Ditto ditto, gilt edges	0 5

## DIAMOND TESTAMENT, 48mo. (Long Lines)

Embossed roan, marble edges	0 4
Ditto, ditto, gilt edges	0 5
Morocco, elegant	1 0

ROYAL QUARTO FAMILY BIBLE, with all Brown's marginal references, and very valuable notes, by Messrs Patterson his grandsons.

Calf, plain	12 0
Coloured Calf, marble edges	13 6
Morocco, gilt edges	18 0
Ditto, elegant	24 0

## THE PORTABLE COMMENTARY.

With the most approved Marginal References and Explanatory Notes, &c., foolscap 8vo, illustrated with Nine coloured Maps.

Embossed roan, gilt edges	7 6
Turkey Morocco, ditto	9 6

## THE ANALYTICAL BIBLE.

With upwards of Sixty Thousand original and selected parallel References in a centre column, and Analytical Notes appended to each Book.

Foolscap 8vo, illustrated with Nine coloured Maps.	
Embossed roan, gilt edges	5 8
Turkey Morocco, ditto	7 0

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.—Ministers and Superintendents of Sunday schools are allowed a discount of five per cent on purchases to the amount of Five Pounds' worth at one time.

24, Paternoster row.

## TRACTS by the REV. WILLIAM THORN, WINCHESTER.

Crown 8vo, pp. 24, price 3d.,

DISSENTING WEDDINGS under "The New Marriage Act." 1. Proving that Marriages under this Act are perfectly scriptural, lawful, and valid. 2. Giving explicit directions to persons about to marry in accordance with its various regulations. 3. Adducing reasons for being married in registered chapels rather than in parish churches.

Crown 8vo, pp. 24, price 3d.,

CLERICAL COWARDICE; or, The State Church Indefensible. A Correspondence respecting the truth of "THORN'S FIFTY TRACTS" against the Church of England, between the Rev. William Nicholson, M.A., Rector of St Maurice, Winchester; the Rev. W. Cubit, M.A., Rector of St Thomas, Winchester; and the Rev. Wm. Thorn, Winchester.

\* These Tracts may be had of the Author direct, for gratuitous circulation, at a reduction of one-third of the above prices.

## FIFTY TRACTS on the ERRORS and EVILS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

\* These Tracts contain as much composition as Twenty long Sermons of 6,000 words each.

1. The Difference between the Church of Christ and the State Church.
2. The Popery of the Church of England.
3. The Superstitious Rites and Notions of the Church of England.
4. The Glaring Inconsistencies of the Evangelical Clergy.
5. The Indecency of the Marriage Service of the Church of England.
6. Dissent not Sinful—Justified by the Example of the State Church.
7. The Sin and Danger of Conformity to the Church of England.
8. The Real Churchman's Complaint against the Holy Scriptures.
9. "Distressing and Wicked Falsehoods" Taught by the State Church.
10. The Sin of Teaching Children the Church Catechism.
11. The Extravagant Claims of the National Clergy.
12. The Soul-deceiving Burial Service of the Church of England.
13. The Church of England Expensive and Ruinous to the Poor.
14. The Church of England supported by Anti-Christian Taxation.
15. Church Patronage; or, Trading in the Souls of Men.
16. Enlightened Conformists "Doing Evil that Good may come."
17. The Evils of Training up the Young in the Church of England.
18. Why Conformists prefer the Church to the Chapel.
19. Why Dissenters prefer the Chapel to the Church.
20. The National Church a Creature and Vassal of the State.
21. The Ungodly Baptismal Service of the Church of England.
22. The Church of England a Discordant and Schismatical Sect.
23. The Church of England an Inequitable and Persecuting Sect.
24. The Church of England a Signal and Miserable Failure.
24. Supplement.—A Fraternal Appeal to Evangelical Dissenters.
25. Episcopal Confirmation Unscriptural and Pernicious.
26. Priestly Absolution in the Church of England.
27. The Book of Common Prayer Superstitious and Heretical.
28. The True Churchman's Peculiar Belief in the 39 Articles.
29. Ditto ditto.
30. All Church People Essentially Papists.
31. Puseyites the Most Consistent Churchmen.
32. The Sin of Sanctifying the Church of England.
33. The Unscriptural Prayers of the Church of England.
34. The Impudent Priestcraft of Apostolic Succession.
35. The Church more opposed to Dissent than to Immorality.
36. The Clergy the Chief Oppressors of the People.
37. The National Church a mere Political Institution.
38. "The Communion of Saints!" in the Church of England.
39. The Pernicious Influence of the State Church.
40. The Evils of Church Extension by National Taxation.
41. Pious Ministers in the Church no Argument for Attending it.
42. Cottage Questions for Clerical Visitors.
43. The State Church the Chief Cause of National Discord.
44. The State Church the Chief Hindrance to the Gospel.
45. The Surprising Ignorance of Many Devout Episcopalians.
46. The Accommodating Consciences of Enlightened Episcopalians.
47. The Sectarian Tactics of the National Clergy.
48. The Approaching Doom of the National Establishment.
48. Supplement.—A Faithful Address to all Candid Conformists.

\* The foregoing Fifty Tracts may be obtained through both town and country booksellers, in packets at 1s. 6d.; or bound in limp cloth, and gilt lettered, at 2s. each.

By a Post-office order—they may also be had of the Author, direct, for gratuitous distribution, at a reduction of one-third of the above prices—also any separate tracts in the list, at the rate of 2s. per 100.

Present sale, 520,000 Tracts.

"In this department of writing, Mr Thorn has, in our judgment, no competitor."—*Christian Examiner*.

"For directness, for truthfulness, and pungency, they are unequalled."—*Philanthropist*.

"These tracts afford the best popular exposure of the errors contained in the formularies of the Established Church."—*Wesleyan Association Magazine*.

"The Rev. Mr Thorn, of Winchester, is one of the most acute controversialists of the day."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"Every page contains volumes of sober truth, expressed in lucid, vigorous, and pungent phraseology."—*General Advertiser*.

"For the variety of their topics, the force of their argument the laconicness and perspicuity of their style, they are much superior to any similar work we have ever seen."—*Primitive Methodist Magazine*.

"They are calculated, if we mistake not, to do more execution against the Church of England than anything that has appeared since the days of the Mar-Prelate Tracts."—*Dumfries Standard*.

"We recommend them for circulation in our workshops, and gratuitous distribution among those whom superstitious Puseyism is in danger of misleading."—*Manchester Times*.

"This volume of tracts is pre-eminently adapted, by its moderate size, its extraordinary cheapness, and its overwhelming reasonings and facts, to exert a mighty influence in favour of evangelical dissent, &c."—*New Connexion Methodist Magazine*.

"We regard Mr Thorn as having, by the composition of these tracts, done more to promote a searching examination into the errors and evils of the state church than has been effected by any other person living."—*The Voluntary*.

"Perhaps tracts more effective against the endowed sect of this country have never issued from the press."—*Wesleyan Chronicle*.

"Plain, pithy, and unanswerable. They are rounds of grape-shot."—*Nonconformist*.

"They are admirably suited to the wants of the present day, and should be distributed freely in every parish in the empire."—*Eclectic Review*.

"We have great pleasure and entire confidence in recommending these plain and pointed tracts."—*Patriot*.

"This is one of the most formidable batteries ever leveled against the citadel of Church-of-Englandism."—*Sentinel*.

"For efficiency these tracts surpass everything of the kind that has yet appeared."—*Christian Witness*.

JACKSON and WALFORD, St Paul's churchyard, London.



Just published, with portrait, price 3s. 6d.,  
**A MEMOIR of the Rev. JOHN ELIAS, of**  
 Anglesey. By the Rev. E. MORGAN, A.M., Vicar of Siston,  
 Leicestershire. With an Introductory Essay, by the Rev.  
 J. K. FOSTER.

"I never heard Elias without looking upon him as an ambassador sent from God. I thought of the Apostle Paul in listening to him, and looked upon him equal to Demosthenes."—*Jones, Tegid.*

"The greatest preacher in Europe."—*Howells, Long-acre.*  
 "Every muscle was in action—every movement that he made was graceful, and highly oratorical—every motion was an outward sign of the inward working of his soul, and corresponded with his mind."—*Dr Owen Pughe.*

London: H. HUGHES, 15, St Martin's-le-Grand.

## ISLINGTON UNION INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

Limited to One Thousand Shares.  
 Two Hundred Shares are already taken.

### TRUSTEES.

William Hanley, Esq., Newington green.  
 James Wood, Esq., Sebbon's buildings.  
 Abraham Carter, Esq., Paradise terrace.  
 George Knox, Esq., Clouesley street.

### DIRECTORS.

Mr James Wood, Chairman.  
 — Abraham Carter, Paradise terrace.  
 — William King, Manchester terrace.  
 — John Mc Lachlan, Chiswell street.  
 — John Gable, 8, South Conduit street.  
 — George Read, Hackney.  
 — William Cork, Trinity row.  
 — Henry Smith, Clarence lodge.  
 — William Goodburn, Tyndale place.  
 — Thomas Lintott, Colebrook terrace.  
 — George Wagstaff, Bartlett's buildings.  
 — Hugh Owen, Cole's terrace.  
 — William Dennis, Chalk road.  
 — Thomas Adamson, Lower street, Islington.  
 — Joseph W. Mason, Beech street.  
 — Joseph J. Goode, Goswell street.  
 — William Elliott, Lower Road, Islington.  
 — Joseph Samuel, Cross street, Islington.  
 — Samuel Raven, Northampton place, Islington.  
 — Mr William Tackley, Upper street, Islington.

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

SOLICITOR—William Lucas Hanley, Esq., Wilson street, Finsbury square.

SURVEYOR—James Wagstaff, Esq., Albion terrace, Canonbury.  
 SECRETARY—Mr Thomas Riddell, 40, Gibson square.

Shares, £130 each. Monthly Payments, 12s.  
 Entrance Fee, 3s.

No Redemption Fee. No Fine on Withdrawal.

Persons wishing for information, or to enrol their names as members, may apply personally or by letter (prepaid) to any of the above-named Officers; of whom Prospectuses explanatory of the object, mode of operations, and peculiar advantages of this Association, in contrast with those established on the Redemption Fee System, may be procured.

An intelligent and inquiring community will not fail to recognise in the above List of Officers a sufficient guarantee for the integrity of the principles on which this Society is based, and a corresponding inducement to participate in its advantages.

The SECOND PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Wednesday, October 29th, at Half-past Seven o'clock, p.m., in the South Islington and Pentonville British School Room, near White Conduit House, for the purpose of enrolling the names of persons wishing to become Members.

By order of the Directors,  
 THOMAS RIDDELL, Secretary.

### CHRISTIAN UNION.

**A MEETING of MINISTERS and Christian Friends of Various Denominations, held in LIVERPOOL, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, and subsequent days—the Chair having been occupied successively by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham; the Rev. Dr Raffles, of Liverpool; the Rev. Edward Bickersteth; the Rev. Dr Newton; the Rev. W. Innes, of Edinburgh; and the Rev. Dr John Brown, of Edinburgh.**

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—  
 I. That the Conference now assembled on the important subject of extended Christian union, after lengthened engagements of devotion and discussion, in which the happiest tokens of the divine favour have been sensibly experienced, offer to the brethren in Scotland, by whom they were invited to assemble, most cordial thanks and congratulations.

II. That, as the Conference rejoice in the substantial agreement which exists among the people of God, so they are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of exhibiting and carrying out that agreement; believing, as they do, that the alienation of Christians from one another, on account of lesser differences, has been one of the greatest evils in the church of Christ; and one main hindrance to the progress of the Gospel; and that the aspect of affairs, in a religious view, both at home and abroad, is such as to present the strongest motive to union and co-operation.

III. That this meeting desires to express its humiliation before God and His Church, for all the divisions of the Christian Church, and especially for everything which we ourselves may have aforesaid spoken, in theological and ecclesiastical discussions, contrary to speaking the truth in love; and would earnestly and affectionately recommend to each other, in our own conduct, and particularly in our use of the press, carefully to abstain from, and to put away, all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, with all malice; and, in things in which we may yet differ from each other, still to seek to be kind, tender-hearted, forbearing one another in love, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us; in everything seeking to be followers of God as dear children, and to walk in love, as Christ also has loved us.

IV. That, as the Christian union which this Conference desires to promote, can only be attained through the blessed energy of the Holy Spirit, the Conference unanimously recommends the members present, and absent brethren, to make this matter the subject of simultaneous weekly petition at the Throne of Grace, in their closets and families; and suggests the forenoon of Monday as the time for that purpose.

V. That the Conference records with delight, and heartfelt thanksgiving to God, that, after the most frank and unreserved expression of their sentiments, by brethren of various denominations present, there has been found, not only a general and warm desire for extended Christian union, but ample ground of common truth, on a cordial belief in which the assembled brethren could themselves unite, for many important objects, and also invite the adhesion of all evangelical Christians; so that, cheered by these auspicious commencements, the Conference would go forward with its great object, depending on continued help from the Divine Head of the Church; and now determines that a more extensive meeting shall be convened in London, in the summer of next year, to which Christians from various parts of the world shall be invited.

VI. That the Conference, postponing the preparation of a full and formal document on the subject, deem it sufficient for the present to intimate that the parties who shall be invited to the future meeting shall be such persons as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be evangelical views in regard to such important matters of doctrine as the following, viz:—

1. The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of Holy Scripture.
2. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.
3. The utter depravity of human nature, in consequence of the fall.
4. The incarnation of the Son of God, and his work of atonement for sinners of mankind.
5. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

6. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

7. The right and the duty of private judgment in the interpretation of Holy Scripture.

8. The Divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

VII. That it be recommended to the future meeting in connexion with the promotion of Christian union, that they form an institution, whose name shall be The Evangelical Alliance.

VIII. That in the prosecution of the present attempt, the Conference are clearly and unanimously of opinion, that no compromise of their own views, or sanction of those of others, on the points on which they differ ought to be either required or expected on the part of any one who concurs in it; but that all should be held as free as before, to maintain and advocate their views, with all due forbearance and brotherly love. Further, that any union or alliance to be formed should be understood to be an alliance of individual Christians, and not of denominations or branches of the Church; and the design of this alliance shall be to exhibit, so far as practicable, the essential unity of the Church of Christ, and at the same time to cherish and manifest, in its various branches, the spirit of brotherly love—to open and maintain, by correspondence and otherwise, fraternal intercourse between all parts of the Christian world,—and, by the press, and by such scriptural means as, in the progress of this alliance, may be deemed expedient, to resist not only the efforts of Popery, but every form of superstition and infidelity, and to promote our common Protestant faith in our own and other countries.

IX. That the practical suggestions which have been made, in the course of the meetings of the Conference, be remitted to the Committee; with special instructions to take them into their deliberate consideration, particularly at the aggregate meetings, appointed to be held in January and April, and mature them, as far as practicable, and report upon them to the meeting to be held in June.

X. That, in the judgment of this Conference, one of the most important objects which the contemplated alliance ought to have in view, is, the promotion of sound views on the subject of the sanctity of the Lord's-day, as well as the better practical observance of that day, and the removal of hindrances and obstacles to its observance.

XI. That a Provisional Committee, in four divisions, be appointed from among the members present at this Conference. The first division to sit in London, with power to act for foreign countries, and for the Midland and Southern counties of England; the second to sit in Liverpool, with power to act for the Northern counties and Wales; the third to sit in Glasgow, and act for Scotland; the fourth in Dublin, with power to act for Ireland.

That this Committee have power to add to its members, from among those Christian friends who may, from time to time, signify their adhesion to the objects of the present Conference, and their readiness to join the proposed alliance.

That it be an instruction to the Committee to hold an aggregate meeting of the four divisions, in Liverpool, in the month of January, and at Birmingham, in the month of April, next ensuing; and that the aggregate meetings be authorised and empowered to make all necessary arrangements and intimations connected with the proposed meeting in London, in June, 1846.

That the London division of the Committee shall have power to convene an aggregate meeting at their discretion.

That the several divisions of the Committee shall interchange their minutes after each meeting.

That it shall be an instruction to the Provisional Committee to use their best efforts, by holding meetings, and by all other suitable means, to awaken attention to the subject of Christian Union; to explain the objects, and, as far as possible, to diffuse the spirit of the present Conference in their several localities.

That this Committee have power to originate local Committees on the same principle.

The following Committee was then chosen:—

### LONDON.

Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel  
 Rev. Dr Alder.  
 — W. M. Bunting  
 — E. Bickersteth  
 — John Blackburn  
 — Professor Campbell  
 — A. D. Campbell  
 — Dr Cox  
 — W. Chalmers  
 — W. Ford  
 — R. Eckett  
 — James Hamilton  
 — Dr Hoby  
 — J. H. Hinton  
 — J. A. James  
 — R. Herschell  
 — J. Jordan  
 — Dr Leitchfield  
 — C. Prest  
 — J. Russell  
 — Dr Reed  
 — J. Sherman  
 — J. Scott  
 — J. Stanley  
 — Dr Steane  
 — A. S. Thelwall  
 — A. Wells  
 Sir C. E. Smith, Bart.  
 T. Farmer, Esq.  
 W. Hamilton, Esq.  
 Josh. Wilson, Esq.

### LIVERPOOL.

Rev. C. M. Birrell  
 — M. Beswick  
 — W. Bevan  
 — J. Tod Brown  
 — J. Cooper  
 — Dr Crichton  
 — D. Fergusson  
 — J. Gardner  
 — J. Kelly  
 — J. Lister  
 — J. Leppington  
 — Jas. Molyneux  
 — B. Morgan  
 — Geo. Osborn  
 — Dr Raffles  
 — Thos. Rees  
 — J. R. Welsh  
 — E. Walker  
 — V. M. White  
 — W. Smith  
 J. Adam, Esq.  
 M. Ashton, Esq.  
 R. Bickersteth, Esq.  
 Thomas Blackburn, Esq.  
 Thos. Bulley, Esq.  
 J. Howard, Esq.  
 Thos. Crook, Esq.  
 W. Crofield, Esq.  
 J. Cropper, Esq., jun.  
 H. C. Dunlop, Esq.  
 C. Robertson, Esq.

Rev. Dr Newton  
 — Dr Vaughan  
 — Dr Massie  
 — W. McKerrow  
 — J. Griffin  
 — West  
 — A. Monro  
 Major Anderson  
 John Bannerman, Esq.  
 T. Percival Bunting, Esq.

Thanks were also unanimously voted to John Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow, the Chairman and Secretaries of the Conference, and the Committee of Management in Liverpool.

W. Bolton, Esq.  
 Jas. Heald, Esq.

Rev. R. Newstead  
 — F. Jobson  
 W. Searth, Esq.

Rev. Lewis Edwards  
 — Henry Rees  
 Sir J. Bickerton Williams, Knt.

### SCOTLAND.

Rev. Professor Mac Crie  
 — W. White  
 — R. J. Watt  
 — J. Stevenson  
 — J. S. Taylor  
 — Dr John Brown  
 — Dr Harper  
 — Dr King  
 — Dr Young  
 — Dr Robson  
 — A. Leslie  
 — Dr Cunningham  
 — Dr Candlish  
 — A. Gregory  
 — A. Milroy  
 — James Begg  
 — Dr Buchanan  
 — Dr Smyth  
 — Richard Gavin  
 — J. Philip  
 — Dr Symington  
 — Dr Bates  
 — A. M. Rogerson  
 — W. Anderson  
 — J. McLeod  
 — J. Carslow  
 — W. Innes  
 — A. McLeod  
 — Dr Wardlaw  
 — C. H. Bateman  
 — J. Mann  
 — J. Knowles  
 — J. McLean  
 Alexander Campbell, Esq.,  
 Mongie.  
 James Cunningham, Esq.  
 J. Mac Fie, Esq.  
 James Young, Esq.  
 John Henderson, Esq.  
 David Anderson, Esq.  
 N. Stephenson, Esq.  
 John Hamilton, Esq.  
 James Bridges, Esq.  
 Captain Burnet  
 Dr Bellby

### IRELAND.

Rev. R. W. Kyle  
 — H. E. Prior  
 — W. H. Cooper  
 — Dr Urwick  
 — A. King  
 — J. A. Canning  
 — H. Wallace  
 — W. B. Kirkpatrick  
 — James White  
 — Hugh Smith  
 — Dr Paul  
 — Dr Henry.  
 Dr Blackwood  
 Dr Wright  
 P. C. Goe, Esq.  
 Matthew Pollock, Esq.  
 P. D. Hardy, Esq.  
 George Shaw, Esq.

Lately published, in 12mo, price 6d., or 5s. 6d. per dozen,  
**THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' CATECHISM.**

Containing—I. A Brief History of the Nonconformists. II. The Reasons of the Dissent from the National Church.  
 By the late Rev. SAMUEL PALMER, of Hackney.  
 The Twenty-third Edition.

With a Preface, by the Rev. JOHN PYE SMITH, D.D., F.R.S., &c.

Also, in 18mo, price 4d. sewed, or 3s. 6d. per dozen,

**A CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES, TRUTHS, and DUTIES.** By the Rev. W. WALFORD, Prof. Emerit.

"This little manual is designed by its esteemed author to guard the minds of youth against the pernicious and destructive errors of Puseyism, and to lead them to distinguish the vital principles of religion from its mere forms and ceremonies. Parents and teachers will do well to place this book in the hands of those who are just rising into manhood, and for whose benefit it is specially adapted."—*Patriot.*

"Clear, correct, very comprehensive, and adapted to be exceedingly useful."—*Christian Witness.*

JACKSON and WALFORD, St Paul's churchyard.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL;** for Orphans under Eight Years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.—The next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will occur on the Third Monday in JANUARY, when TEN children will be chosen. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms and every information may be obtained on any day, from Ten till Four. Subscriptions thankfully received.

JOSEPH TRITTON, Treasurer.  
 ANDREW REED, Sub-Treasurer.  
 JAMES SHERMAN, Hon. Sec.

Office, 32, Poultry, October, 1845.

**HYDROPATHY.**—In answer to numerous inquiries, Dr ELLIS employs Priesnitz's Method of the Water Cure, and may be consulted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Ten o'clock, at 10, Newington causeway, Southwark. Also at Ravenswood, West Wickham, four miles from the Brighton station, Croydon: consultations, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at eleven. Letters should be posted over night.

**BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY,** certified by the Faculty of England to be the purest spirit, and guaranteed by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield bars," is sold at 3s. 6d., bottle included, by the most respectable dealers, lists of whom may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons, in bulk or bottles, are supplied. Address 7, Smithfield bars.

**THOSE DRAPERS and TAILORS** who frequent the London market, and want to save their time by selecting from a stock where every article is kept which they require, will find it worth their while to call at BARTRUM, HARVEY, and Co.'s, (late H. Barlow and Co.) 73, 74, and 75, Holborn bridge, where will be found every class of woollen and Manchester goods, fancy waistcoatings, tailors' trimmings, &c., &c., suitable alike for the lowest and the very finest trades. Being constantly on the market with cash, they can at all times command the best value; and as one straightforward course is adopted, they only solicit a call, feeling confident it will be repeated.

**ONLY BEST COALS SOLD.—CUNDELL and COCKERELL,** late BEARD and CO.—Price, 26s. per ton cash, is the very lowest for unmined best COALS, guaranteed large and full weight.—Purfleet wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars.

**POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS** cost 3d.—Five pounds of TEA or 10 pounds of COFFEE sent carriage free to all parts of the kingdom. Sterling Congou tea, 4s. per lb.; medium quality ditto, 3s. 6d. per lb.; rich mellow-flavoured coffee, 1s. 6d. per lb.; medium quality, 1s. 3d.—ALEXANDER S. BRADEN, tea establishment, 13, High street, Islington, London.

### BYNNER'S PATENT ECONOMIC GAS-BURNER.

Nos.	000	00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equal in candles to—	7	9	12	15	18	22	28	32
Burns gas per hour—	3ft	5ft	5½ft	6½ft	7ft	8½ft	11ft	12ft

The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s. per 1,000, is 1d. per dozen feet.

**THE Peculiar Advantages of this Burner** are that it consumes a FOURTH LESS GAS THAN ANY OTHER, that it is SHADOWLESS, and the FLAME STEADY. These results are obtained by a proper regulation of the admission of the air, whereby the most complete combustion of the gas is effected, producing a flame the most brilliant, and of a form the most perfect, which has yet been seen. Thus, the BEST LIGHT, at the LEAST COST, is obtained; THE ESCAPE OF SMOKE AND OF DELETERIOUS MATTER IS PREVENTED; and from the steadiness of the flame, the BREAKAGE OF CHIMNEY GLASSES IS ALMOST ENTIRELY AVOIDED.

May be had wholesale at

### JAMES ARTHUR MILES'S WAREHOUSE

or Bell Cranks, Keys, Gas Furniture, and General Brass Foundry, 13, Pancras lane, Queen street, Chapside, London, where models of the following Patent Articles may be examined, and of which a stock is kept:—

SMITH'S PATENT NIGHT BOLTS.  
 PATENT PORTER'S LATCHES.  
 PATENT DOOR and WINDOW TRIGGERS.  
 WATER CLOSET TRIGGERS.  
 PATENT ALARMS.  
 BURGLARS' ALARMS.  
 STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR and ELASTIC HINGE.  
 RUSSELL'S PATENT GAS TUBES, &c.  
 GAS FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The accuracy of the above calculations may be tested by meters at the warehouse.

### ELECTRO-SILVERED DEANEAN PLATE.

—This beautiful manufacture possesses advantages which no other description of plated goods can offer. The union of the silver with its base being perfect, they constitute together but one body; and the silvery whiteness of the Deanean Plate renders the disappearance of the electro coating after long time and constant use, scarcely observable. G. and J. DEANE have just completed a very choice collection of Electro-Silvered Deanean Articles, comprising table and dessert spoons and forks, tea and gravy spoons, soup and sauce ladles, table and chamber candlesticks, sets of cruets and liqueurs, tea and coffee sets, and every other description of goods ordinarily manufactured in silver.—George and John Deane's warehouse, show-rooms, and manufactories, 46, King William street, London bridge.

Printed by JOHN HASLER, of No. 1, Montague place, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, at No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street, in the parish of St Dunstan in the West, in the city of London; and published by EDWARD MIAL, of No. 1, Belgrave place, Tufnell park, Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, at the office, No. 3, Whitefriars street, Fleet street, in the parish of St Dunstan in the West, in the city of London. WEDNESDAY, 22nd of OCTOBER, 1845.